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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-006**

**Tuesday**

**10 January 1989**

# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-89-006

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## Japan

### Takeshita Considers U.S. Visit in February

OW1001082689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT  
10 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is considering a visit to the United States from February 1 to 5 to hold talks with President-Elect George Bush after his inauguration later this month, aides to the prime minister said Tuesday.

The nature of the visit will be ceremonial, coming soon after the transition of power in the U.S. from President Ronald Reagan to Bush, the aides said.

Takeshita had planned to go to the U.S. in early January, but canceled the trip because of the worsening health condition of Emperor Hirohito, who died last Saturday.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev have already met with Bush since he won the presidential election in November.

### Fisheries Minister Regrets U.S. Court Decision

OW1001062489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT  
10 Jan 89

[Text] Washington, Jan. 9 KYODO—The U.S. Supreme Court on Monday upheld a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals banning Japanese fishing boats from catching sea trout and salmon within the U.S. 200 nautical mile limit.

The court's decision supported environmentalist appeals to prevent the killing of seals, sea lions and dolphins during Japanese fishing for salmon and sea trout in U.S. territory.

Japanese fishermen, who catch from 70 to 75 percent of their salmon and sea trout hauls within the U.S. 200 nautical mile limit, regretted the court's decision and said that in the last four years only one of 12 sea lions caught has died during Japanese fishing operations.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo Japan's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Hata, regretting the court's decision, said that Japanese fishermen have taken appropriate precautions to prevent the accidental killing of sea lions. He added that Japan would make an official response after studying the details of the decision.

Japan's Fisheries Agency also stated that it would have to respect the U.S. decision to uphold the Marine Mammal Protection Law and seek its salmon and sea trout needs from other parts of Asia where it has fishing agreements.

### Finance Minister Welcomes Reagan Budget Proposal

OW1001042689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT  
10 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 10 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Tuesday morning that he welcomed a proposal to reduce the U.S. budget deficit to 92.5 billion dollars in Fiscal 1990, which begins on October 1.

Murayama was commenting on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's budget proposal made late Monday.

He told a regular press conference following a cabinet meeting that the proposed budget, if enacted, would bring the U.S. fiscal deficit below 100 billion yen for the first time in nine years.

### USFJ Suspends 'Noisy' Military Exercises

OW0801074689 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] In the wake of the death of the emperor, U.S. Forces in Japan [USFJ], like the Self-Defense Forces [SDF], have decided to suspend noise-causing military exercises.

A night-time landing-takeoff training by deck planes scheduled to be conducted at Atsugi Base in Kanagawa Prefecture from 9 to 13 January will be suspended. Another night-time landing-takeoff training planned to be conducted in Iwakuni Base in Yamaguchi Prefecture will be also suspended. In addition, live firing training at Camp Hansen in Okinawa and at Kitakuchi Training Facility in Yamanashi Prefecture will be suspended. Although the USFJ has not set the period of suspension for some trainings, it will follow the example of the SDF which has decided to discontinue military exercises until 12 January.

### U.S. Forces To Scale Down SR-71 Operations

OW0701091689 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese  
7 Jan 89 Morning Edition p 1

[Excerpt] The U.S. Forces Japan [USFJ] Media Liaison Office (MLO) on 5 January disclosed that since last October the U.S. Air Force has been scaling down by stages the unit deployment and operation of the SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft on a worldwide scale. This is the first time that a U.S. military spokesman had formally acknowledged the scale-down of the SR-71 operations program.

The MLO also hinted at the possibility of reducing or removing the SR-71 aircraft (1st Detachment of the 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing) deployed at Kadena Air Base.

The spokesman also made public for the first time that there are approximately 300 military personnel and 15 civilians involved with SR-71 planes at Kadena. However, he declined to disclose the number of the aircraft on grounds that it is a "secret matter."



According to the MLO, an official announcement will likely be made sometime this month regarding a review of the bases and units.

The USFJ MLO made the statements in reply to RYUKYU SHIMPO queries. It said: "It has been 20 years since SR-71 planes began flights, and expenses for their maintenance and operation have increased year after year. Because of this reason, beginning with Fiscal 1989 (October 1988) the SR-71 program has been scaled down phase by phase."

Heretofore, there have been three SR-71's, at most, stationed at Kadena Air Base. Of late, the presence of two of them, parked in two sheds on the same base visible from outside, could be confirmed from outside. However, as if to act in concert with the MLO's reply, since last October there has been only one SR-71 to be confirmed stationed at Kadena Air Base. This raises the possibility that the 1st Detachment at Kadena may have already been scaled down.

Regarding the possibility of SR-71's removal from Kadena Air Base, the MLO said, "We cannot speculate about changes in unit organization." At the same time, however, it said: "From the viewpoint of changes in threats from the peripheral region, the necessity of new missions and fiscal limitations, U.S. forces are examining U.S. military bases and units and reviewing operations on a global scale. This includes the 1st Detachment at Kadena." Thus, it hinted at the possibility of the SR-71's deployed at Kadena being either reduced or removed. [passage omitted]

#### Official Clarifies Takeshita's Statement

OW1001041789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT  
10 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita did not imply in his statement issued on the death of Emperor Hirohito on Saturday whether or not the late emperor had any responsibility for World War II, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Tuesday.

Obuchi made the remark when asked by reporters to comment on South Korean press reports that Takeshita's statement denied Emperor Hirohito's responsibility for the war.

The government hopes foreign countries will understand its real intention, Obuchi said.

Takeshita said in the statement that the late Emperor Hirohito "resolutely brought to an end the war which had broken out in spite of his wishes, out of a determination to prevent further suffering of the people, regardless of the consequences to his own person."

#### Red Army Issues Statement on Hirohito's Death

OW0901120289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Beirut, Jan. 9 KYODO—The Japanese Red Army issued in Beirut Sunday night "a statement on the death of Tenno Hirohito." The statement in English was dated January 7, 1989.

The following is the verbatim text of the statement:

1. The war responsibility of Japanese imperialism cannot be pardoned by the death of Tenno Hirohito, the ultra A class war criminal who is responsible for the massacre of 48 millions of Japanese and Asian people. If anyone pardons it, he means nothing but justification of the new imperialistic rule of the Japanese imperialism today.
2. The ultra A class war criminal has been receiving transfusions of a litre of fresh blood a day for 4 months till his death, like a vampire. Though already has been dead on ordinary cases [as received], he was kept alive by the political intention of the Japanese imperialism as the key instrument of oppression and rule on people.
3. New Tenno Akihito, the eldest son of ultra A class war criminal, has taken over from Hirohito the status of oppressor against people. We make no difference of Akihito from Hirohito. We mean we condemn the new Tenno as the same war criminal.
4. Japanese monopoly bourgeoisie and their political agents have been directing the event of Hirohito's death and Akihito's enthronement as a big ceremony for the whole of the coming year to mobilize the Japanese nation with the Tennoism ideology on the one hand, and eliminate by means of terror once and for all progressive forces on the other. We see the Japanese imperialism is accelerating aggression to Asian people on this occasion. We shall not allow it.
5. We in the Japanese Red Army shall struggle to overthrow Tennoism, which will put an end to war crimes committed by Tennoism. We shall confront resolutely the terror mounted by the Tennoist fascists, shall defend the struggles of progressive people, and shall fight against the revival of fascism.

#### JCP Newspaper Omits 'Heisei' Era Name

OW0801080689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT  
8 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—The Japan Communist Party newspaper "AKAHATA" (RED FLAG) used in its latest edition Sunday the Western calendar year 1989, but not the new Heisei era name which came into official use the same day.

AKAHATA printed both the Western year and the previous era name of "Showa" in a bracket on its front page until Saturday.

The JCP, which opposes Japan's monarchy and use of era names or Gengo, adopts the Western calendar year only in its official documents.



Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chief of the JCP Secretariat, issued a statement on Saturday and asked the government not to force the people to use the new era name.

The Cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Saturday picked "Heisei" as the era name for Emperor Akihito's reign.

All major Japanese newspapers began to print "Heisei" on their Sunday editions. Heisei, taken from old Chinese documents, means "accomplishment of peace," according to the government.

#### Activities of Foreign Minister in Paris

##### Uno Holds Talks With Sihanouk

OW0901141189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1358 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Paris, Jan. 9 KYODO—Japan proposed Monday that an international committee be established to help Kampuchea rehabilitate itself after peace is restored there.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno made the proposal in a meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a leader of the three-party coalition opposing the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh, Japanese officials said.

Uno, who is here to attend an international conference on chemical weapons, called Sihanouk at the official residence of the former Kampuchean Embassy in Paris.

In the hour-long talk, Uno told Sihanouk that he has unofficially sounded out the United States and France, as well as Thailand and other ASEAN member nations on the possibility of creating such a panel, and has obtained positive responses from some of them.

Sihanouk then expressed his full support for the Japanese proposal for the creation of the international panel, and agreed to start preparations toward that end, the officials said.

The Japanese foreign minister also told the Kampuchean leader that Japan is preparing to invite young Kampuchians belonging to his faction to receive vocational training through the governmental Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

Sihanouk expressed appreciation to Uno for the Japanese initiative.

Sihanouk later visited the Japanese Embassy in Paris and offered his condolence at the death of Japanese Emperor Hirohito last Saturday, embassy officials said.

##### Renews Invitation to No Tae-u

OW0901002989 Tokyo KYODO in English 2301 GMT  
8 Jan 89

[Text] Paris, Jan. 8 KYODO—Japan on Sunday renewed its invitation for South Korean President No Tae-u to visit Japan at the earliest time.

The schedule for his official visit to Tokyo is expected to be decided soon through diplomatic channels.

Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno met with his South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung here Sunday evening and renewed the invitation to No, according to Uno's aides.

No's visit to Japan was originally scheduled for last autumn, but it was postponed due to the illness of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, who died on Saturday.

Uno and Choe are in Paris to attend an international conference on chemical weapons.

During their talks, the two agreed on the importance of dialogue between South Korea and North Korea to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, Uno's aides said.

Uno and Choe also agreed on preparations for the early holding of regular Japan-South Korea ministerial consultations, the sources said. Choe said he hoped the ministerial meeting would be joined by the two nations' justice ministers for discussions on the legal status of South Korean residents in Japan, the sources said.

##### UK Leaders Welcome Japanese Investment

OW0901114689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT  
9 Jan 88

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Four British labor leaders said here Monday Britain's main union organization, the Trades Union Congress (TUC), would welcome further Japanese investment in British industries.

The leaders made the remark in reference to the promotion of British employment when they met Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), and nine other Nikkeiren officials.

The four, who arrived in Japan on January 3 for week-long talks with Japanese government, labor and business leaders, are Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, Ron Todd, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, William Jordan, chairman of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Michael Walsh, chief of the TUC's international division.

Willis told Suzuki that British trade unionists should work towards achieving greater consensus with management like their Japanese counterparts have, Nikkeiren officials said.

Meanwhile, Suzuki asked Willis to explain why the 33,000-strong Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU) was stripped of its membership of the TUC.

Willis said that the EETPU was forced out of the TUC not because of its approval of a single union pact, but because of its violation of provisions agreed by the various TUC member unions, the officials said.

In Britain, the labor movement is based on nationwide unions of similar industrial trades as opposed to Japan's company-based union system.

**Government Informally Sets 1989 Economic Growth**  
*OW1001045289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 10 KYODO—The government on Tuesday decided informally to set its forecast for Japan's real economic growth rate for Fiscal 1989 at 4 percent.

This is the first 4 percent level in two years but lower than the 4.7 percent predicted by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The decision was approved at a cabinet meeting held earlier in the day. The Economic Planning Agency reported the forecast, reached through a compromise among the same agency, the Finance Ministry and MITI, to the government.

Agency officials said that the Japanese economy will continue to be brisk in the next fiscal year starting in April, driven by domestic demand centering on consumer spending and private capital investment, although it is expected to slow down gradually.

Domestic demand will account for about 4.7 percentage points of the growth rate, with external demand (exports) expected to shrink by 0.7 percentage point, the officials said.

The government's forecast for the Fiscal 1988 growth rate is 3.8 percent.

**North Korea**

**NODONG SINMUN Denies Chemical Arms Charges**  
*SK1001071589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0007 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 10 January commentary: "A Nasty False Fabrication"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are now frantically kicking up a nasty anti-Republic smear commotion. Through their government-patronized propaganda organs, including THE WASHINGTON POST, they are clamoring that we have concealed chemical weapons plants and that these plants are in fact producing chemical weapons.

That we are producing chemical weapons and preparing for chemical warfare is an out-and-out, groundless lie and calculated smear propaganda waged according to a scenario prepared in advance to slander and defame us.

Lurking in this sudden anti-Republic commotion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a sinister plot. Our Republic has put forth numerous reasonable proposals and initiatives for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification and has made consistent efforts for their realization. Our Republic respects the international agreement on banning chemical weapons and has demanded its strict implementation.

However, turning away our peace proposals and initiatives the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have been scheming to provoke a nuclear war and chemical warfare in Korea. Our peace initiatives and proposals have aroused positive support and sympathy in the social circles of the world. However, the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have been receiving condemnation and rejection.

By spreading the false and preposterous rumor that we are preparing for chemical warfare the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are attempting to give a semblance of truth to their hackneyed theory of the threat of southward invasion, to divert elsewhere the attention of the social circles of the world that support our peace-loving efforts and initiatives, and, in particular, to defame the prestige of our Republic at the time that the international conference on chemical weapons is being held in Paris. Along with this, they are attempting to justify their criminal maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, their maneuvers for the permanent occupation of South Korea, and the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise to be staged in the days ahead.

The clamoring that we are preparing for chemical warfare is like a thief crying, "stop thief." Those who are accelerating preparations for chemical war, using chemical weapons, as well as nuclear weapons and bacteriological weapons as an important means of achieving military superiority, are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are the criminals who have used chemical weapons, the use of which has been prohibited by an international agreement. They are the aggressors who are running wild to impose a most dreadful chemical holocaust upon mankind. During the war of aggression against Korea and the war of aggression against Vietnam the U.S. imperialists used chemical weapons on a large scale. Thus, they slaughtered numerous innocent peace-loving people in these wars and destroyed the territories of these countries.

Today the United States has chemical weapon production bases and chemical weapon storehouses, the largest in the world. According to reports, there are vast amounts of chemical weapons of more than 90 different

kinds and more than 3 million chemical bombs for different purposes stockpiled in the military supplies depots in the United States. Despite the opposition and protests of the people of the world the U.S. rulers are producing new binary chemical weapons and are planning to deploy them in South Korea. They have worked out a plan to produce more than 5 million chemical weapons in the next few years and now envisage appropriating tens of billions of dollar for this purpose.

The U.S. imperialists set up more than 10 toxic gas plants in South Korea a few years ago to produce various kinds of chemical weapons. They have staged chemical warfare exercises of the U.S. forces and the puppet army during the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. This is another criminal act to impose a chemical holocaust upon our people and the Asian people and has become a factor which makes the situation in these regions more acute.

By frantically kicking up a commotion, spreading the false rumor that we are preparing for chemical warfare, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are trying to conceal their maneuvers for chemical warfare and to flout public opinion at home and abroad. However, whatever despicable falsehoods they may resort to they can never cover up the truth. The U.S. imperialists should renounce their foolish attempts to slander and defame our Republic.

**Daily Urges End to 'Team Spirit' To Advance Talks**  
*SK0701042489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0413 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)—It has been reported that the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet Army would be staged from January 27 to the close of April this year.

The maneuvers will involve about 200,000 soldiers including U.S. forces 60,000 strong.

This indicates that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets intend to hold the "Team Spirit" maneuvers this year, too, on an unprecedented scale and begin them earlier than ever before, observes NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst says:

It is intolerable that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have decided to hold the military maneuvers this year, too.

What is unbearable is that they made a downright challenge to our sincere efforts for peaceful reunification.

Out of the desire to positively promote the present phase of the situation which is developing in favor of national reunification and make a substantial progress in ensuring peace and accelerating the peaceful reunification of

the country this year, we called at the beginning of the year for taking an effective measure to remove the political and military confrontation between the North and the South; we demanded that the South Korean authorities, at least, clearly express their readiness not to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year in response to our efforts and proposed that a North-South political consultative meeting be held to reach a national agreement on the way for reunification.

The South Korean rulers' decision to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers with the U.S. imperialists this year, too, cannot be construed otherwise than a deliberate and premeditated scheme to hinder a success of the multi-channelled North-South dialogues which have been put on the order of the day thanks to our just initiative and sincere efforts and to prevent the realization of our proposals for peace and reunification.

The puppets must discontinue the third-rate drama of postponing the date of the announcement of the plan to stage the "Team Spirit" maneuvers while intending to carry out the play with fire for aggression on the North in challenge to our demand for a stop to the "Team Spirit" for a successful advance of the dialogues. They must have an idea of bringing about a new turn in their policy in response to our sincere efforts for peaceful reunification and give up the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers.

**U.S. South Denounced for 'Two Koreas Plot'**  
*SK0701151589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1500 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)—The "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has come under fierce fire abroad.

Stanley Faulkner, vice-chairman of the international liaison committee for the reunification and peace of Korea, said "entry into the United Nations", "cross recognition", "cross contact" and "northern policy" brought forward by the United States and the South Korean authorities were aimed to fix the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas".

Doerner Charles, secretary of the Luxembourg-DPRK Friendship Association, stressed that the United States has instigated the South Korean puppet clique to create "two Koreas" in a bid to keep hold on South Korea as its permanent colony, military base and strategic vantage.

A resolution adopted at the 41st meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions called upon the trade union organizations all over the world to thwart the separatist moves of the traitor No Tae-u, emphasizing that the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is a product of their scheme to freeze the division of Korea.



A declaration adopted at an international seminar of Christians for peace and reunification of Korea denounced the separatist at home and abroad for seeking war and division. If peace is to be preserved in Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula, Korea must be reunified as early as possible, stressed the declaration.

V.J.V. Mambu, minister of works and labour of Sierra Leone, said the main stumbling block standing in the way to peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula was the U.S. occupation of South Korea and the South Korean authorities' separatist manoeuvres. In keeping with the desire of the world's peace-loving people, he added, the U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea and the United States and the South Korean authorities must accede to reasonable and realistic peace proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**U.S. Military Withdrawal From South Demanded**  
*SK0701152789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1504 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo January 5 (KNS-KCNA)—Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the central executive committee of the Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Reunification ("Hanminryon") and chairman of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Reunification ("Hanmintong"), in his statement to the press on the new year demanded that the United States replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement at an early date and withdraw from South Korea at once.

Calling for a thorough probe into the truth of the treacherous crimes including the Kwangju bloodbath committed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he warned that the traitor No Tae-u who has been in the same boat with the traitor Chon can never go scot free when the truth is brought to full light.

Condemning the treacherous crimes of the No Tae-u puppet clique in brutally suppressing the righteous struggle of the South Korean students and people for independence, democracy and reunification, he said that this year we must develop the struggle of last year to wage more dynamically the movement on a new higher stage.

Noting that the U.S. occupation forces more than 40,000 strong are present in South Korea and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons deployed there, he stressed: that a demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea is rapidly growing strong proves that the U.S. forces' presence brings no good but only harm to democratisation or the reunification of the country.

He appealed to the compatriots overseas to strengthen the unity with the democratic forces in South Korea and turn out as one in the struggle to accelerate the reunification of the country.

**South People Continue Anti-U.S. Struggle**  
*SK1001043489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0425 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA)—The South Korean people continue waging the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle, according to reports.

About 700 members of 12 dissident and student organizations including the labor union of the South Korean branch of a U.S. semiconductor company and the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) held a rally in the university town of Seoul on January 8 to demand a stop to the crackdown on independent labor unions at foreign enterprises.

In the joint resolution adopted at the rally, they accused the South Korean branch of the U.S. semiconductor company and the U.S. multinational enterprise "I.B.M." and other foreign enterprises of suppressing the formation and activities of labor unions by violent force through the mobilization of the gangster group "company-saving corps" these days.

They demanded that the United States immediately apologise and release the chairman of the labor union of the company.

After the rally, they attempted a march toward the U.S. Embassy and fiercely clashed with puppet riot police.

Students of Choson University in Kwangju held a "ceremony to succeed the January 8 resistance" and a campus demonstration on the same day.

They had been staging an all-night sit-in since January 7. At the rally, the students under the general student council of the university recalled the 110 odd day long sit-in strike for campus democracy that began from January 8 last year and resolved to inherit its fighting spirit.

After the rally, they fought a rock-hurling battle with the puppet police in their attempt to take to the streets for a grand peace procession, shouting slogans for the democratisation of campus and society.

**Women's Group Calls for North-South Exchange**  
*SK0801090889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0814 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—Yi U-chong, chairman of the South Korean Federation of Women's Organisations, called for an intensified movement to realize exchange with the women in the northern half of the republic in the future, according to a report. Noting that no way of defusing the political and military confrontation between the North and the South is indicated in the "July 7 special declaration" made by the traitor No Tae-u last year, she resolutely rejected it.

"The armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement" first of all for hastening the reunification of the country, she said. She resolved to intensify the movement for the release of all the political prisoners and the movement to defend the women's rights.

**Paper Says DCRK Best Solution to Reunification**  
*SK1001044889 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0434 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA)—The proposal for reunification through confederation indicates the best way of resolving the reunification question in the national interest on the basis of the specific conditions of Korea where the North and the South have different ideologies and social systems, stresses NODONG SINMUN January 9.

The paper says in a signed article entitled "Proposal for Foundation of Confederal State Shows Best Way of Promoting National Reunification":

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address proposed the convocation of a North-South political consultative meeting to reach a national agreement on the reasonable way of resolving the reunification question and said that our proposal for reunification through confederation could serve as a basis for national agreement on the way of reunification.

Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The proposal for the foundation of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] is the best way which enables us to settle the reunification problem most rapidly under the present condition of our country."

The proposal for the foundation of the DCRK is a unique policy to reunify the country and the nation by reuniting into one the homogeneous nation living in two parts of the country which have different ideologies and systems.

The DCRK is a unified confederal state in which a unified national government represented by the North and the South on an equal footing is established and under which the two sides enforce regional autonomy with the same right and duty on condition that the North and the South recognise each other's ideology and system as they are.

Since the territorial division continues and two different systems exist in the North and the South, a confederal state must be chosen, if the country is to be reunified at an early date.

The proposal for the foundation of a confederal state is based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity which were agreed

upon and proclaimed by the North and the South and recognized by the world and it impartially reflects the interests of the North and the South.

Now that there exist different ideologies and systems in the North and the South of Korea, there is no other choice but to adopt the way of reunifying the country by leaving the two systems as they are and federating two autonomous governments on the principle of coexistence, neither side vanquishing or overwhelming the other. The proposal for reunification through confederation is, in fact, a most correct way of establishing a unified state without harming the interests of the North and the South. There is no better way.

This proposal is a reasonable one which also accords with the desire of the South Korean people and is feasible.

Comrade Kim Il-song proposed that a North-South political consultative meeting be held in Pyongyang in the near future with the participation of leadership-level people who can represent the will of various political parties and groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and the South with a view to discussing the way of reunification through confederation earnestly.

The political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from North and South will be a forum for national negotiation which makes it possible to collect the nation's intentions most easily under the present circumstances, and it will be a reasonable means of reaching a national agreement on the way of achieving reunification. If this meeting is held, it will open a bright future for the solution of the reunification question.

**South Journalist Criticizes No's Declaration**  
*SK0601225089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1510 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—A freelance of South Korea, Yi Yong-suk, contributed to the gazette of Hanyang University an article rejecting the deceptive "July 7 special declaration" and condemning the anti-reunification, divisive position of the traitor No Tae-u.

The article says:

The "reunification policy" of the present "government" is in a nutshell a reformation of the divisive system.

In fact, the "July 7 special declaration" makes no mention of the military and political issues, the concrete factors of detente and reconciliation.

The No Tae-u "government" does not consider reunification an urgent task but intends to have "two Koreas" legitimized in the long run, says the author, branding the



"July 7 special declaration", as a "sham argument about reunification" which runs against the discourse on and movement for reunification which are growing among the students and people.

**Demonstrations Against South Authorities Reported**  
*SK0701103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1016 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)—Students of Kyongnam University and Changwon College of South Kyongsang Province on January 4 occupied and staged a sit-in in the Changwon District party building of the "Democratic Justice Party", according to a report.

They scattered more than 300 copies of literature captioned "Words to the Patriotic Citizens" on the street and held a sit-down, demanding the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife. That day some 100 students of Myongji University of Seoul held a demonstration, hurling rocks at the riot police, in demand of the release of the walked-off fellow students.

This was a response to the outrages of the No Tae-u fascist clique in letting loose police forces, over 300 strong, to suppress the sit-down staged by the students of the university calling for campus democratisation and walking off 29 people including the chairman of the general student council.

Teachers and students of Chonggu Commercial High School of Seoul and their parents, above 150 in all, held a meeting in the school playground on January 4 and denounced the director of the school foundation board for firing 17 teachers on charge of involvement in the struggle for the eradication of irregularities and demanded their reinstatement.

**'Puppet' Officers Issue 'Declaration of Conscience'**  
*SK0801090489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0819 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—A captain surnamed Yi and first lieutenant surnamed Kim of the South Korean puppet Army issued a "declaration of conscience" at the office of the human rights committee of the Council of Christian Churches in Seoul on January 5 against the role of the puppet Army as a tool of the dictatorial rule, according to a report.

In the declaration they called for seven points including a strict political neutrality of the Army to spare it disgrace concerning the future of democracy and "its refusal to blindly obey an individual".

They entered into an all-night sit-in after issuing the declaration.

The "declaration of conscience" draws attention as an expression of protest of conscientious officers and men to the use of the puppet army as a tool for seizing power

by the successive fascist dictators and prolonging the fascist ruling system and a manifestation of their will not to play into the hands of the dictators any more.

**South Soldier Issues Declaration of Conscience**  
*SK0901151589 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1504 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—A private of the puppet Army surnamed Pak who had been in hiding since he deserted the Army in November last year, refusing to be a cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism, issued a "declaration of conscience" at Hanyang University in Seoul on January 7, according to a report.

In the declaration he exposed the club discipline within the puppet Army and strongly demanded "an end to the fascist spiritual education which forces the anti-communist idea upon them."

He said he intended to issue this "declaration of conscience," encouraged by the "declaration of conscience" of two officers which was issued on January 5, manifesting a resolution not to be a tool of the fascist dictatorial rule.

Officers and soldiers of the puppet army are issuing "declaration of conscience" one after another against the treacherous acts of the No Tae-u military fascist clique. This gives a glimpse of the fact that anti-fascist sentiments are running higher among the puppet Army officers and soldiers.

**No Issues 'Declaration of War' Against Workers**  
*SK0801090689 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0816 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u at "a meeting of new year's greetings" on January 5, labelled the action of workers for the rights to existence and democratic freedom as "unlawful and destructive labour disputes" and blared that he "will never allow a collective action," according to a report.

His outburst was, in fact, a "declaration of war" against the labour movement.

This "declaration of war" when he met with comprador businessmen fully shows that the "politics for the ordinary people" he had advertised is no more than a spurious deceptive motto.

He cried that day that he "will take steps to settle the labour-management problems within the framework of law." This meant that he would force the workers to obey the exploiters like slaves by keeping the labor movement in fascist fetters.

**South Groups Decry Suppression of Workers**

SK0901151089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1500 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—Democratic organisations in South Korea bitterly denounced the No Tae-u fascist clique for its new suppressive offensive against the labour movement and student movement, according to a report.

The national council for independence, democracy and reunification released a statement on January 5 in denunciation of the No Tae-u group's indiscriminate crackdown upon the struggle of South Korean working people including those of Pungsan Metal for the guarantee of the right to existence.

The statement urged the puppet authorities to "put an immediate halt to the violent suppression of workers and students, release imprisoned figures and guarantee the workers the right to existence".

The national congress of the regional and different trade union councils made public a statement on January 5. It branded the suppression of workers as a product of the plots of the No Tae-u group to intensify the fascist dictatorial system and called for a prompt halt to the interference of the government power in the workers' struggle and the abrogation of evil labour laws.

Trade union representatives of the 16 comprador businesses including the Hyundai Heavy Industry called a press conference in an office room of a trade union organisation in Ryongsan District, Seoul, on January 5 and denounced the fascist clique for its new suppressive offensive against the labour movement and demanded an end to the suppression.

**Weekly Cited on 'Teachers Intelligence Agency'**

SK0601225289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1500 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The South Korean weekly magazine CHUGAN HANGUK carried an article contributed by a figure exposing the puppet clique's crackdown upon teachers.

Established in the "Ministry of Culture and Education" was the "popular moral education inspectors' board" that is called "teachers intelligence agency" for the suppression of teachers, said the author of the article, adding:

The file cabinet of the "teachers intelligence agency" contains "a file of materials concerning group actions," "a file of materials concerning dismissed teachers" and other materials of surveillance over teachers, which are to be submitted to "Chongwadae".

Noting that the teachers under the surveillance of the "teachers intelligence agency" are forerunners in the movement for democratising education and they aspire after democratic education, the author of the article called for dismantling the suppressive tool.

**South Teachers Group Denounces No Tae-u**

SK0901052289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0507 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Teachers," an organization of teachers seeking democratization, issued a statement denouncing the traitor No Tae-u who branded the struggle of teachers and students for campus democracy as "a challenge to the system" at a "round-table conversation" with city and provincial "superintendents for educational affairs," the South Korean paper KYONGHYANG SIN-MUN January 1 reported.

The statement urged the traitor No Tae-u to immediately cancel his outburst at the "conversation" saying that his description of the just demand of teachers and students for a democratic reform of education as "a challenge to the system" revealed the intention to suppress the struggle for democratization of education.

It called for "taking proper measures against educational bureaucratism and evil private schools, the source of corruption in education." It urged an immediate revision of the current "law on education."

**Kim Il-song Greeted Foreign Leaders on New Year**

SK0801081489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0806 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged new year's cards ushering in 1989 with Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Hussain Muhammad Ershad, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress; General Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces; Aristides Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and President of the Republic of Cape Verde; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; and K.P. Silva, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Communist Party.

A new year's card came to him from Khaled Bakdash, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Syria.

**Kim Chong-il Greets Leaders**

*SK0801081089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0803 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent messages of greetings on the occasion of the new year 1989 to Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Muhammed Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The messages express the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the afore-said parties and between Korea and these countries will grow in scope and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship and sincerely wish the party and state leaders of the countries greater successes in their responsible work in the new year 1989.

**Kim Chong-il Replies to Gus Hall**

*SK1001042389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0417 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message on December 29 to Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, in reply to his message of greetings on the new year 1989.

The reply message expressed the belief that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties would grow stronger and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship and sincerely wished him health and happiness and greater success in his responsible work in 1989.

**Kim Il-song Receives Solidarity Messages**

*SK0701102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1011 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received solidarity letters from foreign countries supporting the four principles for the guarantee of peace and a package of peace proposals for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Marwan al-Hadidi, chairman of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association, said in his letter:

The new peace proposals carry the unshakable resolution of the Korean people to apply the immortal *chuche* idea to the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed the belief that these proposals would certainly be carried into practice.

The commander and the political commissar of the November 14 Motorized Brigade of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Guinea-Bissau said:

The four principles for the guarantee of peace are the only principle which would most reliably guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula and a most reasonable proposal which would remove tensions in Korea.

E.G. Williams, general secretary of the Ghana-DPRK Friendship Association, stressed that it is one of the important problems in the world to ensure peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula at present when an atmosphere of detente has begun to be established worldwide. Keith Comrie, general secretary of the Jamaican Peace Council, urged the South Korean authorities to accept the new proposals.

The letters sincerely wish President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

**Soviet National Club Delegation Arrives**

*SK1001044089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0432 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Soviet national club for the preparation of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students arrived here on January 9.

**Italian Figure Confers With Kim Il-song**

*SK0801091089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0845 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations (IIIR), on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion was Kim Yong-sun, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guest presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

He invited the guest to a luncheon.



**Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il**

*SK0801091489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0847 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations (IIIR), on a visit to Korea.

The IIIR secretary general handed the gift to an official concerned.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Bangladesh Group**

*SK0701043689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0426 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Kazi Zafar Ahmed, deputy prime minister and minister of information of Bangladesh, who is a special envoy of the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on a visit to Korea.

**Foreign Leaders Praise President Kim Il-song**

*SK0901102789 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1016 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—The world people highly praise respected President Kim Il-song as a "great thinker and theoretician," "genius of creation and construction" and "outstanding leader of the era of Chajusong."

Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers, said, "Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also an outstanding anti-imperialist fighter and leader."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, had this to say: "The great Comrade Kim Il-song is the most prominent leader of the communist movement. He is the teacher of the world communist leaders and a senior statesman."

Robert Williams, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and mayor of Georgetown, said that respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader of the working class and outstanding leader of the international communist and working-class movements who is devoting his all to the noble revolutionary cause for the chajusong of the working people.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica, pointed out that the chuche philosophy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great idea and perfect theory which enables the masses of the people to free themselves from all manner of domination and yoke, shape their destiny independently and creatively as the genuine masters of the world and their own destiny and achieve the independent development and prosperity of their country and nation.

Richard Raveloson, chairman of the Antsirabe City No. 1, Antananarivo Province, committee for the study of the socialist revolutionary charter of Madagascar and the chuche idea of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution, noted that President Kim Il-song founded the party and the state after the country's liberation, victoriously led the hard-fought fatherland liberation war and dealt a decisive blow at U.S. imperialism.

Prof. and Dr. Francis Dessart of the international relations institute of Belgium, stressed that President Kim Il-song is a genius of revolution and construction who indicates to all people the path of building a new life with the precious experience of the Korean revolution and pushes ahead with the onward movement of the times.

**South Korea**

**Students Attack U.S. Military Facility in Taegu**

*SK0901132589 Seoul Television Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] At around 1130 on 9 January, 5 or 6 youths, who appeared to be university students, threw 6 Molotov cocktails around the back gate of the 8th U.S. Army unit located at Pichon-2-dong, Namgu, Taegu, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. They fled immediately. As a result, 5 U.S. soldiers aboard a truck were injured and the truck's windshield was broken.

**Bush Visit Welcome After Hirohito Funeral**

*SK1001073989 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0732 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP)—U.S. President-Elect George Bush, who will be sworn in on Jan. 20, is likely to visit South Korea on his way home after attending the Feb. 24 funeral for the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

"We will welcome his visit to our country after attending Hirohito's funeral," a government official said.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Hyon Hong-chu, a close aide to President No Tae-u and director of the office of legislation, will visit Washington to discuss Bush's visit with U.S. officials.

Hyon left for the United States Tuesday to attend a seminar at the council on foreign relations which opens Thursday in New York.

"If the Seoul visit by Bush is realized, it would have a good effect in sweeping away the recent anti-Americanism in South Korea," the official said.

The official said a visit to the United States by President No, which the South Korean Government has been seeking to realize for March, will be postponed if Bush visits Seoul after Hirohito's funeral.

**Daily Urges U.S., Libya To End Animosity**  
*SK0901024389 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Feuds Between the United States and Libya"]

[Text] "Since I am absolutely right and you are absolutely wrong, I am entitled to use any means, even the use of force and terror, to eliminate you, the absolute evil." Roughly, this is the logic that lies beneath the paradoxically hostile feuds between the United States and Libya. So it seems at least to us.

The incident in the Mediterranean—U.S. naval aircraft shot down two Libyan aircraft in the airspace over the Mediterranean while engaged in an air battle—is a case in point. The United States insists that it was an act of self-defense. Libya calls it a deliberate provocation by the United States. It may have been the outcome of an accidental aerial encounter. Nevertheless, beneath the clash in the air lies a mutual accusation: "You are an embodiment of evil, which must be destroyed and annihilated for good." On the basis of such a viewpoint, no international dispute can be settled. Disputes will only become worse if one tries to settle them based on such viewpoints. Bilateral relations can be improved and international peace can make progress only when such a logic of hostility is abandoned. U.S. President Reagan once lashed out at the Soviet Union, calling it "an evil empire." However, in the wake of his declaring the Soviet Union's unilateral arms reduction, in addition to his "glasnost and perestroyka," Gorbachev is sometimes called "Saint Mikhail" among some Western journalists. U.S.-Soviet relations began to thaw when Reagan dropped his notion of the Soviet Union as an "an evil empire." We believe that the same can be true of U.S.-Libyan relations.

In the first place, Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi is not a caudillo of an underworld murderer's group. In 1955, the crude oil that began gushing out in that barren, dirt-poor land of Libya began to bring in an enormous amount of money. Qadhdhafi took power in September 1969 through a coup d'etat. But he has never tried to keep the enormous amount of oil money to himself. He has spent the money in social welfare. He has arranged for the government to pay pensions, compensations, and medicare for the aged citizens, the disabled, patients, pregnant women, and the victims of industrial disasters. As a result, the chronic malaria and trachoma [as published] have all disappeared from Libya. All forms of education are offered to the children free of charge, and children

between 6 and 15 years old are subject to compulsory education. Qadhdhafi has translated his political philosophy, "Islamic Socialism," as well as the theme of the "Green Book," 3 books he authored, into action. He is a far cry from a caudillo of a murderer's group that the United States perceives him to be.

As for the so-called "chemical weapons plant" Libya is accused of building, Libya insists that it is a facility in which pharmaceutical goods are manufactured, and even suggested that it will open the facilities to an international investigation team, though only once. Western specialists on chemical weapons argue that although the satellite photograph of the chemical weapons plant in Libya, produced by the United States as evidence, shows that the plant has an outward appearance similar to a chemical weapons plant in Iraq, it is not proof that it is a plant that produces such chemicals as nerve-paralyzing gas.

If this is the case, in our view, some American people's logic that "the use of force against foreign countries cannot be justified unless there are some unavoidable circumstances, but the use of all types of forces against Libya can be justified as long as there are no special circumstances under which the use of force is absolutely prohibited" is simply unacceptable.

We say the same thing for Libya. Under no circumstances can Qadhdhafi's Islamic Socialism justify its support of the extremist terrorist groups in the world or its export of violence. Such things as capitalism or free democracies are not, in and of themselves, the institutional devices of "an evil empire." The plastic explosives believed to have been used to blow up the Pan Am passenger plane in the airspace over Scotland are not something any individual or private organizations can make and use with ease. Libya should explain that it has nothing to do with either the manufacture or use of such plastic explosives. It should also open the chemical weapons plant in question to all for an indefinite period of time.

At this point, we demand that the production of chemical weapons be placed under the surveillance of the international monitoring institutions and that the monitoring institutions be formed by the absolute authority of the UN Secretary General. We hope the international conference on chemical weapons, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January, in which some 100 countries are expected to participate, will discuss this issue.

The United States and Libya should abandon the show of force, demonstration, and terrorism. They should also rectify their attitude of viewing the other as the absolute evil. The same can be said of all forms of feuds, such as the feuds between the North and South of our country.

**KOTRA Concerned About Trade With Libya**  
*SK0701051689 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0512 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP)—Rising tensions in the Mediterranean over the downing of two Libyan jets by



U.S. warplanes might jeopardize South Korea-Libya economic exchanges, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) said Saturday.

Korean firms doing business with Libya will have to deal with uncollected fees, suspend ongoing construction, and also suffer export setbacks, if U.S.-Libyan relations become worse, said KOTRA officials quoting a report from the KOTRA branch office in Tripoli.

Currently, South Korea is ranked as the fifth largest trading partner of the North African country, followed by Italy, West Germany, Britain and Japan.

Libya's imports from Korea totaled 200 million U.S. dollars worth last year, compared with 220 million dollars in 1987. Major import items included textiles, clothing, automobiles, and electric and electronic appliances.

Some 15,000 Korean workers are in Libya from Samsung, Daewoo and other construction companies.

Korea's receivable payments from construction projects in Libya amount to about 3.0 billion dollars to date.

The construction companies have earned about 1.0 billion dollars annually in progress payments, while 600 million dollars is in arrears.

#### **Firms To Take Safety Measures**

SK1001011089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
10 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] The Labor Ministry has instructed Korean construction companies to map out and implement proper safety measures for employees in Libya to better cope with rising military tension in the country after the downing of two Libyan MiG-23 Floggers by U.S. F-14 Tomcat warplanes.

Roughly 13,200 Korean workers from seven major construction contractors are now working at various building sites in Libya including the Great Man-made Reservoir Project.

The ministry said in the directive last Saturday that Daewoo Construction Co., subsidiary of the Daewoo Group, must formulate an emergency plan for evacuation from a construction site 20 km away from a medicine manufacturing factory which the U.S. claims is a chemical weapons plant.

About 50 Koreans are engaged in the construction of a school at the site.

The construction firms were ordered to secure first-aid medicines and provisions ready for an emergency.

Meantime, the construction contractors have earned about U.S. \$1,000 million annually in progress payments, statistics available show, while U.S. \$600 million is in arrears.

#### **Foreign Minister Speaks on Chemical Weapons**

SK0901120089 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1148 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Paris, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung on Monday called for a joint renouncement of chemical weapons between South and North Korea to promote mutual trust as well as to further peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Choe's remarks came in his keynote address at the "conference of states parties of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and of other interested states" which opened at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) headquarters Saturday here.

He proposed that South and North Korea jointly renounce chemical weapons as a means of armed conflict, emphasizing that the use of chemical weapons by either side against the other on the Korean peninsula would be an inexcusable crime against the entire Korean people.

"In this regard, I wish to make clear that the Republic of Korea has never possessed and does not have at its disposal any type of chemical weapons," he said. "nor will we consider developing, producing or stockpiling such weapons in the future."

He also expressed the Seoul government's "firm support" for the effort of the conference on disarmament to finalize the convention on chemical weapons in Geneva.

He said that Korea will consider positively acceding to the convention when it is open to all states, stressing that Korea has recently acceded to the Geneva Protocol of 1925.

Meanwhile, he also urged North Korea to come forward positively toward the south's proposals for easing tensions on the Korean peninsula, citing some proposals to pursue cooperation and partnership with the North. Among them were President No Tae-u's special declaration of July 7, 1988, a renewed offer to hold a South-North Korea summit, the idea of convening a consultative conference for peace in Northeast Asia, and a proposal for talks between the prime ministers of South and North Korea.

The Paris conference, with representatives of 160 countries attending including French President Francois Mitterrand, is to close on Wednesday.

**Declares Adherence to Geneva Protocol**  
*SK1001085089 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0829 GMT 10 Jan 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea, in what seem to be gestures for promoting mutual confidence toward possible arms reduction between the divided halves, have decided to accede to the Geneva protocol of 1925 on the prevention of chemical weapons.

South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, in a keynote speech at an international conference on chemical weapons in Paris, proposed Monday that the South and the North renounce chemical weapons, pointing out that such a step will certainly contribute to promoting mutual trust as well as furthering peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Choe made it plain that South Korea will adhere to the 1925 Geneva protocol.

North Korea pledged to abide by the Geneva Protocol at the ongoing Paris conference. In a keynote speech, North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Choe Su-hon said Pyongyang will accede to the pact.

The North Korean delegate proposed that the two Koreas make the Korean peninsula free from chemical weapons.

The two Koreas' pledge to disavow the use of chemical weapons coincided with the Soviet Union's announcement that it would start destroying its chemical arms stockpiles this year.

The moves also followed a declaration by the United States that it will eliminate stockpiles of chemical weapons by 1997.

The South Korean foreign minister said the South has never possessed and does not have at its disposal any type of chemical weapons, making it clear that his government categorically objects to keeping chemical weapons on the Korean peninsula.

He also declared that South Korea will never consider "developing, producing or stockpiling" chemical weapons on its territory.

The North Korean vice foreign minister suggested in his speech that Seoul and Pyongyang establish a "zone of non-chemical and non-nuclear weapons" where the two kinds of weapons will never be produced or used.

However, he did not clearly mention whether the North will renounce chemical weapons which it is believed to have possessed.

Pyongyang's pronounced decision on a ban of chemical weapons, which came amid growing international suspicions that the North has possessed them, appears to be aimed at softening its hostile image in international society, according to analysts here.

The analysts said the recent "mood for detente" between the South and the North may have prompted Pyongyang to make such a declaration as the abolition of chemical weapons.

Citing a recently released document, the analysts noted the fact that the North is producing and stockpiling a vast amount of chemical weapons.

A South Korean white paper on national defense charged that North Korea has chemical weapons manufacturing facilities at eight sites, including Chongjin and Hamhung, provincial capitals in the North.

The white paper, released by the Defense Ministry late last month, also said the North, in addition to its chemical arsenals, has three research and development centers in Sinuiju, Kanggye and Hamhung.

North Korea, according to the document, has six stockpiling facilities, including those in Sariwon, and its People's Army has operated chemical warfare units in regimental commands.

The analysts said the North Korean delegate, while pledging to respect the international accord on banning the use of chemical weapons, failed to give an explanation to counter the suspicions that the North is now producing chemical weapons at the eight locations.

The analysts said that even though the North expressed its willingness to abide by the Geneva pact, it remains to be seen whether Pyongyang will keep its promise on the renunciation of chemical arms to reduce the danger of war on the divided Korean peninsula.

**Trade Companies Negotiate Directly With North**  
*SK0701001889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
7 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] Domestic trading companies are now actively engaged abroad in direct trade negotiations with their counterparts from North Korea.

In the past, contacts were made with northern trading companies through trading agencies of third countries.

The direct trade negotiations between southern and northern trading companies is expected to lead to trade with North Korea in the days ahead even in the absence of diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

According to business circles, trading companies are negotiating directly with their northern counterparts overseas, mainly for barter trade.

It was reported that face-to-face contacts have been active since last November through their branch offices located in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Vienna and in other cities abroad.

Business sources said that two of the nation's seven general trading companies have already reached agreements with North Korean trading companies for barter trade.

However, they did not disclose the names of the two general trading companies. The seven general trading companies are Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, Lucky-Goldstar, Ssangyong, Hyosung and Sunkyong.

The sources said that one of the two general trading companies has decided to export such electronic home appliances as color TVs and cassette radios to North Korea in exchange for raw cotton, fisheries products including Alaskan pollack, framing machines and machine tools.

They contended that trade negotiations between southern and northern trading companies are a remarkable change that can provide momentum to promote inter-Korean economic and trade exchanges.

They said that despite direct trade negotiations with North Korean trading companies, contracts for the import of products from the north are still signed under the names of trade agencies in third countries at the north's request.

However, sources predicted that domestic trading companies would soon realize the exchange of letters of credits (L/C) with their northern counterparts for direct trade.

In the meantime, it is generally expected that exports of products to the north will be on an original equipment manufacturing (OEM) basis for the time being.

Under OEM exports, products to be shipped to the north will have North Korean trademarks attached.

The government recently permitted the import of North Korean products with labels indicating their origin.

Many business experts said that North Korea would follow suit in the near future.

It was also learned that southern and northern trading companies are negotiating for cooperation in exports of products to third countries.

In the midst of direct trade negotiations with the north, the Trade-Industry Ministry recently allowed Samsung Co., the general trading company affiliated with the Samsung group, to directly import 1,000 tons of frozen Alaskan pollack from North Korea.

The fish imports are scheduled to arrive at Pusan or Tonghae early next month.

Samsung is the first southern company which was been allowed to directly import products from North Korea.

Other general trading companies have already applied for permission to directly import commodities from the north.

**Chong Chu-yong To Visit North in Late January**  
SK0701004889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
7 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai group, left for the Soviet Union yesterday, accompanied by Yi Myong-pak, chairman of Hyundai Engineering & Construction.

Invited by Malkevich, chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, Chong will visit Moscow and Leningrad for one week beginning today.

While staying in the Soviet Union, Chong will have discussions with the Soviet government and business leaders on economic and trade cooperation on a private level between Korea and the Soviet Union.

In particular, he will ask the Soviet union to allow Korean business concerns to participate in Siberian development projects such as the development of coal, oil, gas and other natural resources as well as the construction of ports.

High-ranking Hyundai officials said intensive discussions will be held on the piping of Soviet crude and natural gas from the coast near Vladivostok to the country through North Korea.

A company official accompanying Chong said Hyundai has already agreed with the Soviet side, in principle, on the introduction of natural gas "Details concerning the issue will be issued during Chong's visit to the Soviet Union."

According to him, the projects concerning natural gas development and pipeline construction will be finalized by the year-end after two or more visits by Hyundai to the communist giant.

Pyongyang was reported to have indirectly expressed its stance of not opposing to the pipeline construction across its territory as it could suspend the gas and oil supply at its discretion.

Hyundai was reported to have finished negotiating with the Soviet side in connection with a joint pulp-producing plant construction. Furthermore, an agreement is to be reached between the two sides on the subject of introducing lumber and coal from the Soviet Union in return for sales of ships built in the Kumi Shipyard of Hyundai to the country.



He is scheduled to return home on Jan. 13. But Yi may stay longer in the Soviet Union to materialize economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Chong is the first Korean businessman the Soviet Union has formally invited. Korea maintains no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

In the meantime, Chong, former chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, said that he would visit North Korea after his return from the Soviet Union.

In a press conference at Kimpo International Airport shortly before his departure for Moscow, he said that his visit to North Korea would be realized by the end of this month.

He also disclosed that his entry visa to Pyongyang would be issued at the North Korean embassy in Beijing.

Chong said that he would reveal the purpose of his visit to North Korea and the sources of invitation in a press conference when he departs for the North.

It was reported that North Korea officially invited Chong to visit the north on condition that the visit be kept secret.

Around the end of last month, the Hyundai group applied to the Trade-Industry Ministry for permission for Chong's visit to North Korea.

#### **Ssangyong Corp To Import Coal From North**

SK0801043389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 8 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] Ssangyong Corp. is likely to be selected as the first Korean firm to directly import north Korean anthracite coal.

Ssangyong, which applied to import 200,000 tons of north Korean anthracite last October, expects the actual shipments to be made during this month as the differences between the two related ministries have been settled.

The shipments will be made directly from the north Korean port of Nampo to Inchon on a vessel of a third country arranged by a Hong Kong agency, a Ssangyong spokesman said yesterday.

#### **Daewoo Seeks Import of North's Art Works**

SK0701005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
6 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] The Daewoo group seeks to directly import some 600 artistic works including picture panels and pots from North Korea.

Daewoo disclosed that one of its overseas branch offices had already signed a contract with a North Korean trading company in a third country for the direct import of the artistic works worth \$100,000 from the north.

However, it said that the way to their import is not clear as North Korea has recently showed a negative attitude to it.

The business conglomerate added that it would try to import artistic works from the north despite Pyongyang's reluctance.

In case artistic works are directly imported from North Korea, Daewoo plans to sell them on domestic markets.

#### **Works Complete Customs Clearance**

SK1001011689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
10 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] A total of 519 artistic works directly imported from North Korea will be soon delivered to Daewoo Corporation, it was reported yesterday.

They are among the 612 artistic pieces from the north which arrived at Pusan port on Jan. 3, realizing the first direct trade between the south and north.

According to the Trade-Industry Ministry and the Office of Customs Administration, the 519 items cleared customs last Saturday and will be shortly to Daewoo Corporation, the general trading company affiliated with the Daewoo group.

However, the remaining 93 items are still being kept by Pusan Customs as the Culture-Information Ministry does not approve of their import. They include 84 Oriental paintings.

The 519 items were exempted from the payment of customs duties as the government recently announced that inter-Korean trade would be free of tariffs.

Daewoo Corporation arranged the import of the 612 northern artistic works with Kumgangsang (Mt. Diamond) International Trade co. in North Korea.

The northern trading company was recently set up as a joint venture between North Korea and Korean businessmen based in the United States.

It was reported that the 612 items were loaded at the northern port of Nampo on Dec. 20 and arrived in Pusan on Jan. 3 via Hong Kong.

Sources at the Trade-Industry Ministry said that the 519 articles cleared customs and would be soon delivered to Daewoo Corporation on the condition that Daewoo later submit relevant documents including notification of their origin to the government authorities.

Such documents should arrive later from North Korea.

In the meantime, Daewoo plans to sell the 519 artistic works from the north on the domestic market through an exhibition at the Hilton Hotel in Seoul.

They include 375 ceramic works, 22 lacquerware items and 69 wooden works.

The payment for their import will be reportedly made through a Seoul-based branch of a French bank.

The import prices of the 612 artistic items from North Korea are estimated at \$104,000.

**Government To Open North Korean Data Center**  
*SK0901081789 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0800 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—The government will open a data center on North Korea in May in downtown Seoul, in a bid to aid the public's understanding of North Korea, a government spokesman said Monday.

All South Koreans who present identification cards will have free access to the center, to be equipped with some 40,000 items on North Korea, the spokesman added.

"The items will include 'the NODONG SINMUN,' the Workers' Party organ paper, and 300-odd other periodicals published in North Korea, some 12,000 North Korean books such as selected works by North Korean leader Kim Il-song, audio-visual data and microfilm," the spokesman said.

The government move is aimed at stimulating an academic mood for research on North Korean affairs, the spokesman said, adding that the government announced last year its plan to open North Korean materials to the public.

**Ministry Sets New Policy on Communism Education**  
*SK1001005489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*10 Jan 89 p 1*

[Text] The government will map out new guidelines for ideological education for primary and secondary school students to cope with ever-changing situation in and around the Korean Peninsula, including growing exchanges with East bloc countries and even with North Korea.

The Education Ministry reportedly set a new policy in rewriting anti-Communist contents in textbooks of elementary and secondary schools.

The highlight of the guidelines is the "improvement" in anti-North Korean and anti-Communist education. So far, North Korea has been villified as an "evil entity."

Its role as the agitator of the internecine Korean War will be played down according to the new guidelines.

Instead, they will be portrayed as brothers of the same blood line, though they have a different ideology, according to the new guidelines.

The students will be taught South and North Korea's reunification formulas so as to make them understand the merits of the South.

The education will also focus on the merits of the free democratic system of South Korea as compared with the totalitarian nepotism of North Korea.

All such education will be conducted in spontaneous fashion unlike the method in the past which one-sidedly emphasized the "dark side" of North Korea.

By receiving the education, students will have more faith in the reunification of their motherland and affection toward the political system in which they live, according to ministry officials.

The government also plans to release all data on Communist countries including North Korea to school teachers so that they can have greater and more accurate knowledge about the "former adversaries," they said.

Educators teaching ideological subjects will be encouraged to visit Communist countries on various training programs to have a first-hand look at the Socialist system.

**CHUNGANG ILBO Carries Travelogue on North**

*SK0901112589 [Editorial Report] Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, and 28 December 1988 carries the final installments of the travelogue on North Korea. The travelogue is written by Yi Chan-sam, editor in chief of CHUNGANG ILBO's Chicago branch, and appears under the headline: "North Korea: I Visited and Observed."*

The fourth part of the travelogue on page 5 of its 20 December issue notes the surprisingly open attitude about sex on part of the North Korean people, saying that "talking about sex problems with the North Korean people was surprisingly easy as it is an area that does not touch the system and ideology, subjects that usually provoke them."

After saying that "extramarital love affairs in North Korea usually end up in 'people's court' if exposed," the travelogue explains that the only contraceptive devices available to the people in North Korea are diaphragms for women and condoms for men.

The article quotes a North Korean girl as saying that "what counts most in choosing a would-be husband" is "the position he holds in the party or in the military."



The fifth part, printed on page 7 of the 21 December issue, notes "the growing call for an open society by the young men, especially those who studied in China" and reports that "54 business firms run by Koreans residing in Japan have signed joint ventures with North Korea."

In the sixth part, carried on page 5 of the 23 December issue, the writer says he spotted many drunkards in Pyongyang streets at night, saying that, "the streets were mostly dark due to energy conservation efforts, however."

The seventh part, carried on page 5 of the 24 December issue, says "the people in North Korea had virtually no knowledge of South Korea" and that "they firmly believed it to be their duty to liberate the South Korean people from the United States at an early date. They also believed they were living in a paradise."

The writer observed the conspicuous absence of fire departments in North Korea.

In the eighth part of travelogue, appearing on page 5 of the 26 December issue, the writer says: "After seeing the churches recently built in Pyongyang, including a Catholic church, my impression is that they have been hurriedly built in a bid to repudiate the ignominious reputation of being a closed society."

He also takes notice of the fact that "the congregations in the churches were mostly in their forties and fifties and 60 percent of them were women."

In the ninth part, which appears on page 5 of 27 December issue, the travelogue says so far 2,000 U.S.-resident Koreans have visited North Korea and quoted a North Korean Government official as saying that "we will fully open our country to all U.S.-resident Korean tourists and will accept them without any conditions. And in 1989 we will welcome visits to our country by U.S.-resident Korean businessmen coming over here for the purpose of purchasing things and even for the purpose of enjoying golf here."

Describing how the people in North Korea have meliorated their attitude toward visitors, the writer says he had ventured to ask them such risky questions as: "Is our conversation taped?" or "A visitor to Panmunjom from the South can see a wall poster on the North Korean side of Panmunjom that reads 'Welcome, defectors to the North.' Do you know that?" The writer says that "the North Korean people were not angry at such questions."

In the tenth and concluding part, carried on page 5 of the 28 December issue, the travelogue says that the political situation in South Korea is often derided in comedy. The writer goes on to describe how easily North Korean officials could be intimidated by hinting that "I knew a high-ranking party member."

The writer concludes his travelogue by saying that "the North Korea that I saw with my eyes had a lot of homogeneous elements identical to those in South Korea, but in the course of conversing with the North Korean people over matters that are related to ideology, I found in them strangers with whom we have many things to overcome."

**DJP Group To Visit Soviet Union This Spring**  
*SK0701010489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 7 Jan 89 pp 2, 5*

[Interview with Yi Chong-chan, DJP secretary general, by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "DJP Officials To Visit Moscow as Part of Parliamentary Policy"]

[Text] Hardly a day has passed in recent weeks without a local newspaper carrying a story about Korea's economic exchanges with the Soviet Union even as both sides rule out the possibility of a political relationship in the near future.

But the two countries are conducting high-level political contacts to arrange a Korean parliamentary delegation's first-ever visit to Moscow this spring, it was confirmed yesterday.

A group of high ranking DJP officials, including Chairman Pak Chun-kyu, is scheduled to visit Moscow for about 10 days in March or April, Secretary-General Yi Chong-chan told THE KOREA HERALD.

Talks with the Soviet side are progressing well, Yi said, refusing to identify his Soviet counterpart in the negotiations.

Disclosing part of the Korean delegation's itinerary in the Soviet Union, Yi said, they plan to meet high-level Soviet officials and visit the earthquake-devastated Armenian region and Soviet Far East areas.

The scheduled Soviet visit is part of the party's effort to open relations with East-bloc countries at the political level, Yi said.

Yi sees the government's effort to improve relations with socialist nations, widely known as "northern diplomacy," as an "inevitable step" to ensure the nation's security, peace and prosperity.

"Korea is virtually surrounded by four superpowers—China and the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States. Building friendships with these countries is not a matter of strategy but a matter related to the nation's survival," Yi said in his interview.

While four decades of Cold War has kept Korea from developing relations with the two socialist superpowers, the Seoul Olympics, though, has provided a turning point, he said.

The party plans to dispatch parliamentary missions to other East-bloc countries this year, Yi said.

Turning to inter-Korea talks to arrange full-scale parliamentary discussions, Yi said he doubted the north's sincerity.

Five lawmakers from each side met at Panmunjom last week to discuss a full-fledged parliamentary meeting. The discussions stalemated after the north raised the issue of ending the joint ROK-U.S. annual military Team Spirit exercise.

"The north is not willing to talk with us at all. How could they bring the Team Spirit exercise to the table after keeping silent on the issue at the previous six talks?" Yi said.

"We will wait till they change their attitude. I doubt that they will maintain their ideological, dogmatic stance in view of the fast-changing situations," the secretary-general said.

Kim Il-song's new year message showed that the north has not changed at all, Yi said, disputing party Chairman Pak's statement last month.

Pak, speaking at a debate hosted by the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of senior local journalists, was quoted as saying, "If you look at the statement from the north, you may sense no difference from the past. But if you read between the lines, you will find great changes in their attitude."

As to the interim evaluation of President No Tae-u, Yi said that it will be conducted this year under any circumstances.

He dismissed as unfounded a recent news report that the ruling party has decided to postpone it to next year.

The DJP will make a final decision on when the how the midterm evaluation should be made by February or March at the latest, the secretary-general said.

Once the party decides on the matter, Yi said, the interim evaluation will come within months.

He refused, however, to go into details of how the evaluation should be made, only saying that the party is considering various ideas, including a national referendum and a vote at the National Assembly.

Repeating Pak's statement made at the Kwanhun Club debate, Yi said that No will certainly honor his words for a midterm evaluation because he made the promise to the people of his free will.

Pressed for his comment on the opposition claim that it should become a vote of confidence on No, Yi replied, "There is no clause in the Constitution which justifies their claim."

Asked if the president will stay on if he fails in the interim evaluation, Yi replied after a pause, "You can not say so either."

Regarding former President Chon Tu-hwan, Yi said he opposed having him testify before the National Assembly.

"There is no precedent that a former or an incumbent president stand at a witness stand. To set a bad precedent could invite an unhappy incident," Yi said.

Yi, however, said he saw a possibility that Chon will clarify all allegations against him in another manner, possibly submitting written testimony.

Chon and his predecessor Choe have been summoned to testify before a parliamentary panel investigating the 1980 Kwangju incident which resumes hearings Jan. 19.

Yi also said that he opposed making a former president stand at trial for wrongdoings he made while executing his duty as the head of the state.

"He should be judged from a historical view, not by the judiciary," Yi said.

If Chon happened to accumulate his fortune through illegal means while in office he should be of course investigated for that matter, Yi added.

Asked about once widespread speculation that Chon might seek an asylum in the United States, the secretary-general replied, "It is groundless."

Yi emphatically said Chon, however, should stay in his internal exile until all the controversy over him is settled and the popular rage against him subsided.

Responding to a recent report that the DJP is considering changing its name to further sever ties with its founder, Yi said "It is beyond imagination. What matters is not cosmetic appearance, but substance."

The party is planning a major overhaul in the near future.

The reforms will include electing the party's nominee for the next presidential election, Yi said.

Asked about his chance of winning the nomination, the smiling secretary-general said: "Who knows? There are many frontrunners beside me."

Told that he lacks the charisma and color the three opposition leaders possess, Yi said, "It is natural. They have longer political career than me. They are political senior to me. But what a leader needs is not charisma but vision, ability and foresightedness, Yi concluded.

**Growth Expected in Relations With PRC, USSR**  
*SK0801045189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 8 Jan 89 p 2*

[Text] Honolulu (Special)—South Korea's relations with the Soviet Union and China are expected to grow at a much faster pace, a south Korean parliamentary leader said Saturday.

Paralleling this, north Korea's ties with the United States and Japan will also improve on a more gradual basis, Kim Hyon-uk, chairman of south Korean National Assembly's Foreign and National Unification Affairs Committee, said at an international meeting.

Speaking before an annual meeting of the Atlantic Council, a fraternity of parliamentary leaders from 30 NATO member countries, and Asia-Pacific nations, Kim said that cross exchanges and contacts will accelerate among the four major powers and south and north Korea.

Both China and the Soviet Union have a growing interest in developing nonpolitical relations with south Korea which is emerging as a major economic power, the south Korea's ruling DJP lawmaker said.

"China's trade with south Korea has witnessed a particularly remarkable growth, already surpassing her trade with north Korea," Kim told attendants at the opening-day session.

The Soviet Union, Kim said, is now seeking a wide range of nonpolitical relations with south Korea.

The Soviets have proposed to develop Soviet Far East and Siberia through joint ventures with south Korea, he said.

To placate north Korea, Kim said, both the Soviet Union and China emphasize that their growing economic relations with south Korea will not lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Kim is leading a two-member south Korean delegation to the three-day meeting to discuss security matters in the Asia-Pacific areas.

"Such attitudes, though focused on nonpolitical areas, are a major departure from the past," Kim said.

"In the long run, they are expected to follow the example of Hungary, who began her relations with south Korea by exchanging trade offices, then set up permanent missions, and are now moving toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations," the south Korean lawmaker said.

The four major powers share the view that further isolation of north Korea is not desirable for stability in the region and more positive measures should be made to bring north Korea into the international community, he said.

The main thrust of Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's message to north Korea in his recent visit to Pyongyang is known to state that north Korea should follow the path of the Soviet Union toward domestic reforms and opening to the outside world, Kim said.

Such changes in the attitude of four powers toward the Korean Peninsula, Kim said, provide an excellent opportunity for both Koreas to settle the Korean question by themselves without interference from those powers, as long as both Koreas are willing to do so.

The 1988 Seoul Olympics marked a turning point in Seoul's relations with socialist countries, the south Korean National Assembly member told the meeting.

"Two trade offices have been already exchanged with Hungary and Yugoslavia, both of them after the Olympics. Three more are scheduled, including that of the Soviet Union. More will follow in the foreseeable future," Kim said.

North Korea, Kim said, is becoming more embarrassed by both the Chinese and the Soviets' evolving relations with south Korea, and is worried that the accumulation of de facto relations could develop into de jure relations.

The biggest impediment to the opening of north Korea to the outside is not economic but political, the south Korean parliamentary leader said.

"Opening is in contradiction to the so-called 'chuche' (self-reliant) idea which permeates north Korean life," Kim said.

Once the north is opened, he said, her population will lose no time realizing the enormous economic disparity between the south and the north, and in such an event, the process of power transfer from Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il will be adversely affected.

"North Korea can not resist indefinitely the wind of change blowing from outside. Eventually she will give in to the need for change," Kim told the session.

**Daily Urges Prudence in Approaching North, Bloc**  
*SK1001012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*10 Jan 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Stepped-up Northern Exchanges"]

[Text] Hyundai Business Group leader Chong Chuyong's flight to Moscow last week indeed signifies the strong wind blowing in domestic industrial circles for a step-up of moves to promote exchanges with socialist countries in the north.



Following his trip to the Soviet Union, Chong, one of the top-notch South Korean business tycoons, is expected to visit North Korea late this month or early next month, getting there before other businessmen from Seoul.

Reports also have it that a group of leaders representing the Federation of Korean Industries, a national organization of large-scale industries, headed by Chairman Ku Cha-kyong, is planning to visit the Soviet Union to have high-level consultations on trade expansion, development of Siberia and joint-venture projects between the two countries.

Thus, economic exchanges with Communist nations such as the Soviet Union and other East European countries, China and even North Korea are likely to become hot issues to be raised throughout the year. Exchanges with those countries have been rapidly escalating ever since all of them except for a small North Korea-led group participated in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Notable is the fact that such leading industrial groups as Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky-Goldstar and Daewoo are among the South Korean firms already vying to advance into the Communist bloc.

Among the Communist nations, China last year notably increased its two-way trade volume with South Korea up to the \$2 billion level from only the \$20 million mark in 1979, with direct shipping routes between the two countries opened last year. Following China in terms of business and other exchanges with South Korea are the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Meanwhile, Pyongyang has reportedly extended invitations to top-level South Korean industrialists apparently in return for Seoul's display of North Korean products, imports of electrolytic copper, anthracite briquets and pollack from North Korea.

However, all these economic exchanges with Seoul leave unchanged the socialist nations' basic policy of separating economics from politics in relations with South Korea with which they have no diplomatic ties as yet.

The trade exchanges between South Korea and Communist nations have been made possible by the coincidence of the Communist bloc's realistic opening of its doors and our efforts to diversify our trading partners. We also should not fail to mention our long-term diplomatic approach taken toward the Communist states with the farsighted goal of achieving a peaceful reunification of the divided two Koreas.

No doubt, the biggest obstacle in our efforts to promote exchanges with the socialist bloc is the division of Korea into south and north. In this context, Pyongyang has even denounced Hungary and other socialist countries' moves to establish diplomatic ties with Seoul, making

both the Soviet Union and China deny political rapprochement with Seoul, despite unopposing attempts to seek economic ties with South Korea.

Accordingly, we have to accept the socialist bloc's policy of separating politics from economy, in light of the stark reality.

It is rash for us to press Pyongyang to open doors for political negotiation. We should continue to wait with more prudence and patience until North Korea cannot but open its tightly-closed doors, in the face of the ever-intensifying wind prevailing in the Communist bloc.

Noteworthy in connection with our trade friction with the United States and the European Community is the high likelihood that Korean industry is attempting a business rush to the bloc to develop new markets.

However, alarming is a warning against a reckless bid to seek rapid exchanges with the socialist nations, which still have an absurd investment environment and lack foreign exchange, although they have the great potential to become big trade partners in the future.

Especially notable is a prediction made by the Federation of Korean Industries that we need to take a deficit in immediate trade with North Korea, and be generous and patient with Pyongyang's preposterous demands for the halting of Team Spirit, an annual defensive Korea-U.S. military drill, and the holding of a parley of inter-Korean political party heads.

In short, prudence is needed in our realistic approach to seek economic and other exchanges with the socialist states.

#### Concern About Trade Noted

SK1001073589 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0638 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP)—Amid Korean businesses' rush to extend their operations to socialist nations boosted by the government's "northern" diplomatic policy, concerns loom that overheated competition among rival companies could have detrimental effects on the national economy.

Some quarters in the business community, watching domestic companies step up efforts to do business in the Soviet Union, other East European bloc countries and China, raise the question of prudence while others emphasize coordination among Korean companies in making inroads into markets in the communist countries.

One of the growing concerns regarding the possible ill effects is that indiscreet competition in the process of setting up joint ventures with other countries could lead to an outflow of know-how and technology, causing long-term damage to Korean companies engaging in the same business.

Industry sources mention two leading toy manufacturers as an example of such risks. According to the sources, the companies set up joint ventures with Chinese counterparts last year and gave away relatively simple technology. The transfer of that know-how will jeopardize sooner or later some 200 domestic toy manufacturers and make China a strong rival of Korean businesses in international market, the sources said.

The sources also said that Korean electronic goods companies engaged in fierce competition last year to expand their exports of television cathode ray tubes to China which enabled Chinese businesses to sell inexpensive television sets to Europe riding on the low cost of TV parts. "Imprudent competition resulted in impeding our TV set exports to Europe, which is a kind of 'boomerang effect,'" the sources said.

Negative effects from heated competition among conglomerates or large firms are even more serious when it comes to opening markets in communist countries.

Three companies which participated in an electronic goods fair in the Soviet city of Leningrad last year—Gold Star, Samsung and Daewoo—were criticized for excessive competition to secure larger showrooms than those of competitors, an activity seen as unnecessary.

As for trade with North Korea, a major concern among South Korean businesses at present, general trading companies, eager to defeat rivals, recently failed to coordinate items which they were about to deal in despite the intervention of an organization with which they are affiliated.

A source said, "in the past, there were complaints in the Japanese textile industry that Japan passed technology in the business too early to Korea and we should keep that lesson in mind and be more discreet in dealing with other countries."

#### **DJP, Government Considering Interim Appraisal**

SK0701030889 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0247 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP)—The government and the ruling party are carefully considering an interim appraisal of President No Tae-u in March, at the earliest, in a bid to bring an early end to the controversy over the evaluation, an informed government source said Saturday.

The No administration and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are likely to opt for a confidence vote on No's presidency through a national referendum as the form for the interim appraisal, the source said.

The tentative schedule for the interim evaluation came during a series of consultative meetings between high-level government and ruling party officials, said the

source who declined to be named. He added that the final decision on the appraisal's timing and method is expected for early March, at the latest, after determining public opinion.

The ruling camp's consideration of a confidence vote as the form for the interim appraisal resulted from its belief that only a "vote showdown" on No's performance as president will enable the ruling camp to take the initiative on political and state affairs, the source said.

"We have considered opinion polls, a no-confidence vote at the National Assembly and other methods for the interim evaluation but we have come to a conclusion that such a method could hardly satisfy the people," the source said.

No, then ruling party candidate during the presidential campaign in December 1987, pledged that if elected he would conduct an interim appraisal of his Presidency after the Seoul Olympic games.

He also promised that if he failed to obtain support from the people for his presidency, he would step down.

The two largest opposition parties have demanded that the president be subject to the interim appraisal as he pledged.

The appraisal has emerged as the foremost political issue facing the No administration and the outcome of the evaluation, if conducted, is expected to have a major impact on South Korea's overall political situation this year as well as the future of No's Presidency.

The source also said the government is likely to conduct the interim assessment in the form of a confidence vote on No's overall presidential achievements for the period of about one year since his inauguration in February 1988.

The achievements, according to the source, include democratic reform measures, "northern policy," the diplomatic initiative designed to improve relations with socialist countries, and efforts to liquidate negative legacies of the government of No's disgraced predecessor Chon Tu-hwan.

"If No fails to win the confidence vote, it is natural for him to step down as he promised," the source said.

He said the DJP lawmakers will also resign in case the ruling camp fails to win the vote.

#### **Kim Tae-chung Rejects Indirect Chon Testimony**

SK0701073189 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0720 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung rejected on Saturday the idea of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha

providing indirect testimony to parliamentary panels probing alleged corruption and irregularities in Chon's era and suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

"The great majority of people want the two individuals to testify at the National Assembly in person and disclose the truth," Kim told reporters.

Kim, who heads the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, warned that adverse effects could arise if the government and the ruling party try to bring a hasty end to the activities of the ad hoc committees in an unfair way, saying, "it is important to conclude the activities to people's satisfaction rather than to conclude the activities early."

Kim was commenting on an idea suggested by ruling party members that the two former presidents submit written testimony and that members of the ad hoc committees visit Chon and Choe to discuss such testimony.

However, Kim did not dismiss the possibility that written testimony could be provided first followed by the issuance of summons to the two former presidents to appear before the parliamentary panels if their written testimony is not deemed satisfactory, adding, "that is up to the committees' own decision."

**Paper on Chon Rejecting Indirect Testimony**  
SK0801033189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
8 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Chon's Indirect Testimony"]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has come up with a novel suggestion, that former president Chon Tu-hwan present indirect testimony without appearing before the National Assembly probe committee. The ex-president has turned down once a request by the parliamentary probe committee for his testimony on various alleged irregularities involving himself and his Fifth Republic administration.

DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan elaborated that Chon's testimony will be possible in three states—(1) his written replies to a committee questionnaire, (2) committee examination of his replies and (3) a visit to Chon's place of exile by representatives of the probe committee in the event that his written statement is insufficient.

The projected clearance of the negative legacies of the past regime has been lagging, due mainly to the conflicting positions of the rival parties, coupled with the uncooperative attitude of the disgraced ex-president. The government and its party feel a need for a quick solution to the controversy in order to break away from the unpalatable past, whereas the opposition camp is apparently trying to utilize the past maladministrations as political capital.

Advocates of the rival camps have their own justifications. The reason given by the government party is that Chon's presence before the Assembly probe committee is unparalleled and would set a bad precedent in the nation's political history. This will impair the nation's honor, the DJP maintains.

The opposition parties hold the view that all men are equal before the law and Chon's attendance is the only way to clarify the host of scandals, to the people, as his testimony is the key to the solution of the controversy.

If the parties follow strict legal procedure, chances are slim that Chon will testify. Under the existing law, there is no binding provisions at forcing him to testify, except for the court's imposition of a fine, of not more than five million won, in case Chon rejects a summons from the parliamentary probe committee.

Former president Choe Kyu-ha, who was also requested to testify before the probe committee, earlier expressed his readiness to follow the DJP idea. So Chon, who is at the center of the Fifth Republic irregularities, has no reason to reject the indirect testimony.

The remaining problem is the attitude of the three opposition parties which have so far stuck to Chon's personal attendance before the probe committee. The rival parties, under national pressure to liquidate the unsavory past vestiges, need to work out a mutually acceptable compromise plan to put bring about a grand finale to the controversy.

**No Sets Five Policy Goals for 1989**  
SK1001013089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 10 Jan 89 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u has set five policy goals for this year, including the realization of genuine democracy.

The others are a stern measure against subversion of the liberal democratic system, promotion of a capitalist economic system, welfare programs based on fair redistribution, and improvement of inter-Korea relations.

No said democratic progress should meet the people's expectations for responsibility and autonomy.

The President revealed the five policy goals after receiving a briefing from Kim Yong-chun, chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection [BAI], on the board's major policy programs for 1989 at Chongwadae.

He said law enforcement authorities should take stern measures against criminals who endanger life.

He also said the BAI should root out the easy-going attitude of civil servants through audits and inspections.



"If there are minor misdeeds of the public servants who push strongly with their missions, the government plans to tolerate them," said No.

BAI Chairman Kim said in his report to No that the priority in audits and inspections will be to establish stern discipline.

Kim said lower administrative units will be encouraged to begin self-audits and self-inspections this year.

"Active and creative officials will be recommended to be awarded while those who take an easy-going attitude will be placed under punishment," he said.

"All authoritarianism in the administration will be removed through the audit and inspection programs this year."

Kim said BAI activities will center on the neglect of official duties in handling collective demands and illegal labor disputes.

"No sacred grounds will be made in auditing and inspecting the administration and task forces will be mobilized to the places if they are placed under public criticism," he said.

In the afternoon, President No was briefed by Hyon Hong-chu, director of the Office of Legislation, on the office's major policy programs for this year.

**Special Assembly Session Set for 13 February**  
*SK1001073289 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0713 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP)—The ruling and opposition parties decided Tuesday to convene a three-week special session of the National Assembly from Feb. 13-March 4 to handle the revision or abolishment of "undemocratic laws."

The decision was made at a floor leaders meeting of the four parties—the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the opposition New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP).

The floor leaders agreed to deal with 34 various laws, which contain undemocratic elements during the assembly session. The National Security Law, the Social Stability Law, the Agency for National Security and Planning Law, and the Political Fund Law are among those requiring revision or abolishment.

The floor leaders also agreed to formulate enforcement regulations for parliamentary hearings, the auditing law on the national administration and the testimony and appraisal law to pave the way for smooth and efficient activities of the National Assembly.

They, however, failed to narrow their differences on whether former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha should testify at parliament.

The ruling party has held to a position that the former presidents should offer indirect testimony while the opposition have remained adamant with its position that the ex-chief executives should appear before parliament to testify on alleged wrongdoing perpetrated before and during the Chon administration.

In the meeting, the ruling Democratic Justice Party formally proposed that Chon and Choe submit written testimony in consideration of their status as former heads of state, adding that it regards the content of their testimony as important, not how they give testimony at parliament.

The three opposition parties flatly rejected the ruling party's proposal, saying, "written testimony is out of the question."

The ruling and opposition parties, however, agreed to continue their efforts for a compromise on the matter through channels of the National Assembly's Kwangju special committee and the special committee probing irregularities during Chon's Fifth Republic.

**Progressive Political Parties Set To Sprout**  
*SK3112014588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
31 Dec 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-im]

[Text] Inspired by recent movements in various social sectors for democratic reform and fair distribution of economic fruits, several dissident groups are briskly preparing to form progressive parties, which would subsequently bring about a restructuring of political circles.

Observers say that it is only a matter of time for dissident or other groups to inaugurate a progressive political party, considering recent political and social developments.

Workers, farmers and other underprivileged people have become bolder and better organized than ever in pushing for their demands. More than 2,000 labor unions were formed last year alone since a favorable momentum was provided by No Tae-u's June 29, 1987 declaration of democratic reforms, which brought him to power in the direct presidential election several months later.

Since the three opposition parties have formed a dominant force in the Assembly through the April 26 general elections this year, the headquarters of the opposition parties have become permanent places for venting grievances by workers and various underprivileged groups.

Trade unionists and employees of insolvent businesses forcibly taken over by other companies exposed their problems and pressed for their early settlement with the help of the opposition parties.

The widespread group actions of people from different walks of life have yet to develop horizontal links to political forces. But they are likely to turn to progressive political elements to realize their demands, targeting basic changes in the political structure unless their demands are met by the administration or current political parties.

### **Ideological Conflicts**

The three opposition parties have drawn complaints that they fail to effectively meet with the diverse demands of the people, due to their conservative footing.

The conflicts in various social sectors presumably will turn into an ideological one next spring when labor struggles for wage hikes will increase.

Some observers suggest that the key to maintaining political and social stability is to adapt such potentially radical forces into the institutional political framework, eventually changing political confrontation into one between conservatives and progressives.

In that respect, they voice positive appraisal to the projected formation of a conservative coalition which was recently suggested by moderates in the ruling and opposition camps.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party, observed in a breakfast meeting with outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Korea James R. Lilley yesterday that next spring would become a critical point for the restructuring of political order.

Kim was quoted as saying, "Invisible underground forces and self-proclaimed progressives have formed a united front thus far in this country.

"Activities of such forces will reach a climax next spring or summer. At that time, both conservative and progressive forces in Korea should look back on themselves and think on their future course of action," said Kim.

### **Dissident Groups Move**

Given such a favorable atmosphere, various dissident groups are separately expediting efforts to found progressive parties.

After progressive elements were uprooted by the successive authoritarian regimes since Syngman Rhee, the first moves to form a progressive political party came months before the presidential elections in December, 1987, when Paek Ki-wan ran for president with the support of student activists and poor urbanites.

But Paek gave up his candidacy midway in order not to split opposition votes.

The subsequent opposition defeat in the presidential election due to the failure of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to single out the candidacy between them resulted in the disruption of the dissident and progressive forces.

With the dissident forces torn asunder, minor progressive groups like the Hangyore Democratic Party led by Che Chong-ku, winner of the Ramon Magsaysay Prize, and the People's Party led by Chong Tae-yun entered the April general elections with 80 candidates. But none of them were elected and their votes numbered less than 2 percent of all votes cast across the nation.

After self-reflection, the minor opposition groups and other dissident elements resumed their efforts to revive a united party.

The recent release of more than 200 political detainees invigorated such moves of the progressive forces, though the diverse dissident groups differ on the future course of action.

The Hangyore Democratic Party and the People's Party are preparing to found a "progressive political party" after their agreement to merge last September. Chong, one of the four leaders of the preparatory progressive alliance, said that their party will be formally inaugurated around next spring.

Various dissident groups, for their part, are moving to form a "Chonminhyop," or the general alliance of national and democratic movements, under the leadership of recently released Kim Kun-tae, winner of the Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award, Yi Pu-yong, Yi Chae-o and Kim Song-ho and several others.

It is still unclear whether the Chonminhyop, composed of as many as 200 dissident organizations across the nation, will develop into another progressive party or not, because controversy over action program is under way among the leaders.

According to informed sources, there are three groups in the Chonminhyop seeking different courses of action.

The first group led by Yi Pu-yong insists that the Chonminhyop should develop into an independent party and the second group led by Kim Kun-tae asserts that it should remain a pure dissident group, criticizing and supporting a political group of a progressive color and orientation among the existing political parties.

The third group takes on a "wait-and-see" stance on whether or not it should become a political party, considering the changing situation.

As far as the progressive elements within the institutional political circles are concerned, there is a group of former dissidents in the PPD. Some 100 who entered the PPD last February formed their own group named "Pyongminyon," or study club on peace, democracy and unification.

The former dissidents group who refrained from representing independent progressive colors reportedly began to form their own local networks in recent months. A senior member of the group said that such efforts have made some substantial progress.

In the process of enlarging their local networks, some conflicts were seen between the existing local chapter heads and new entrants to the Pyongminyon who seek to run for election to the Assembly four years later and local council elections to be held next year.

#### **Pressure on PPD**

But leaders of the Pyongminyon, led by senior vice president Mun Tong-hwan, assert that the Pyongminyon's

activities are designed to help the PPD, denying the report that its relation with the PPD and its leader Kim Tae-chung has recently turned sour.

The new entrants, a dozen of whom were elected as Assemblymen in the local constituencies or under the proportional representation system in the last general elections, increasingly are certain to mount their independent voice within the PPD. It is premature to presume that they seek to found an independent political party, forming an alliance with progressive groups still outside the institutional political circles.

But it is certain that they will mount pressure on the PPD and its leader Kim Tae-chung to turn to a progressive line and orientation along with their efforts to recruit dissident leaders who were recently released.

The remaining question is how PPD president Kim Tae-chung responds to the moves of the group within the party and mounting conflicts which show signs of a prelude to confrontation between the conservative and progressive forces and the subsequent reactions from the No Tae-u regime to them.



## Burma

### Political Parties Continue To Register

#### League for Democracy Justice

BK0701101189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] The National League for Democracy Justice, NLDJ, which has its headquarters at Room No 4, First Floor, No 19, Ye Street, No 4 Ward, Pazundaung Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 6 January in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 183 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The National League for Democracy Justice has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: Saya Dun of Zalun, traditional Burmese medicine;

Vice Chairman-1: Saya Zaw Hmaing, alias U Chit Than of Moulmein;

Vice Chairman-2: U Tun Yi, alias Ko Tun;

General Secretary: U Hla Maung;

Secretary-1: U Kyaw Moe of Henzada;

Secretary-2: U Nyunt Han, A.G.T.I;

Members: U Win Maung of [name indistinct]; U Tun Aung; U Hla Myint of Moulmein; Daw Khin Cho; Daw Nyunt Nyunt Swe; Daw Tin Hla; U Hla Myint-1; and U Hla Myint-2.

#### All Burma Liberated Women Group

BK0701112789 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] The All Burma Liberated Women Organization, which has its headquarters at No 84, Hume Road, Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted to register as of 6 January in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 184 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The All Burma Liberated Women Organization has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Patron: Wunna Kyaw Htin Daw Sein Pu, former member of the Chamber of Nationalities of the Constituent Assembly, former chairman of the Burma Independence Women Organization;

Chairman: Daw Nay Si Ba Swe, LLB, advocate;

General Secretary: Daw San San Khaing of Sittwe, advocate;

Members: Daw Khin Yi of Pegu, former secretary of the Pegu District Burma Independence Women Organization; Daw Thauang Thauang, former organizer of the Burma Independence Women Organization; Daw Tin Tin Aye, former organizer of the Burma Independence

Women Organization; Daw Than Myint, former organizer of the Burma Independence Women Organization; Daw Khin Mar Myint of Mandalay, LLB, advocate; Daw Aye Aye Nwe, LLB, solicitor; Daw Khin Cho Cho; Daw Thida Nwe, BS biology; Daw Cho Cho, BS biology; Daw Moe Moe U; Daw Cho Mar Soe, 3d year biology; Daw Thanda U; Daw Nila, BA history; Daw Tin Tin Sein, BA Burmese; and Daw Nan Thanda Aung.

### Commission Announces Registration of 181 Parties

BK0901141989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 9 Jan 89

["Press Release No 22/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 9 January—the 3d day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 6 January, a total of 180 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The following political party was allowed to register today, 9 January:

1. Main AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League] Youth Headquarters.

Hence, as of today, a total of 181 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

### More Political Parties Announce Programs

#### Kayan National Unity Organization

BK0701103589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 6 Jan 89

["Press Release No 14/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 6 January—the day of the new moon of Nadaw, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Kayan National Unity Organization, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 164, Nyaunggon Ward, Pekon Township, Shan State.

#### 2. Aims

A. To work industriously for the economic, social, and political development and standard of living of Kayan nationals.

B. To strive to maintain forever the solidarity and unity of all national people to perpetuate the Union of Burma.

C. To freely develop the literature, art, culture, customs, tradition, and religious beliefs of Kayan nationals and to coordinate with other nationals for development.

D. To cooperate and work for the emergence of a genuinely democratic administrative apparatus.

E. To work hand in hand with other nations living in our state in assiduously working for the development of the state's political, economic, and social development based on equality and to work for the perpetuation and peace and prosperity of the Union of Burma.

### 3. Programs

- A. To cooperate to achieve internal peace according to the wishes of the national people.
- B. To cooperate in accordance with democratic practice in striving to uplift the life of peasants and workers who constitute a major force in the Union of Burma.
- C. To train and nurture youths and students, who will carry the duty toward the democratic state in future, in political knowledge and outlook.
- D. To cooperate in providing free education to students and youths and to send qualified persons abroad on state scholarships.
- E. To cooperate in order to provide free medical service for both preventive medicine and medical treatment.

### Union National Democracy Party

BK0801083289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 7 Jan 89

["Press Release No 10/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 7 January—the 1st day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Union National Democracy Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 2/4 Shinsawpu Road, Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division.

### 2. Aims

- A. For the growth and perpetuity of genuine political democracy.
- B. For the growth and perpetuity of genuine economic democracy.
- C. In light of the fact that the Defense Forces are now building a new era, they will be molded into a modern fighting force that safeguards the democracy of Burma in the future.

D. To place all administrative, economic, educational, health, and development tasks of the states entirely under the administration of the states.

### 3. Programs

- A. The national economy shall assume the form of an all-round economy based on the public, private, and cooperatives sectors and joint ventures participated by all, including foreign concerns.
- B. To build the Defense Forces into a force that defends political and economic democracy.
- C. To provide guarantees so that the states will enjoy equal rights with Burma proper.

D. To provide through laws and regulations self-determination to all the states except in cases where such an exercise will lead to the disintegration of the Union.

### Mara People's Party

BK0801082889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 7 Jan 89

["Press Release No 10/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 7 January—the 1st day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Mara People's Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at Myoma Ward, Paletwa, Chin State.

### 2. Aims

- A. To cooperate with all the nationalities in Burma and to strive for the attainment of full and genuine democratic rights.
- B. To look toward equal rights for all the nationalities in the Union of Burma and make all nationalities work for a Union made up of autonomous self-governing states in which the nationalities are masters of their own destiny.
- C. To work for the perpetuity of the Union.
- D. To work for the educational, health, social, and economic advancement of all the nationalities in the Union.

### 3. Programs

- A. To work jointly with the workers, peasants, students, and intelligentsia for the attainment of full democratic rights and for the strengthening and perpetuation of the independence of the Union of Burma.
- B. To work for equal rights for all the nationalities in the Union.
- C. To work hand in hand with all the other nationalities for peace, prosperity, and development of the whole Union.
- D. As communication is the key to all-round development, priority will be given to the improvement of roads and other communications facilities up to the border areas.
- E. To work to the utmost for the provision of free education and free medical care for the people.

### Democratic People, Retired Personnel

BK0901073689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 9 Jan 89

["Press Release No 18/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 8 January—the 2d day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are the extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization, which has registered

with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 15, 1st Street, Yangonhit Ward, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon Division.

## 2. Aims

- A. To perpetuate the independence and sovereignty of the Union of Burma and to consolidate the unity of the nationalities.
- B. To establish a just and genuine democratic nation and to start the democracy machine into motion.
- C. To practice an independent foreign policy, uphold world peace, and establish friendship with world nations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and cooperation for mutual benefit.
- D. To rapidly develop the national economy and raise the standard of living.
- E. To foster modern scientists, technicians, and intellectuals through an education system of world standards.

## 3. Programs

- A. To build a just and peaceful democratic nation and establish a form of people's administration through democratic processes.
- B. To bring about national unity and internal peace.
- C. To practice an independent foreign policy, to establish friendly relations and cooperation for mutual benefit with world nations, particularly neighboring countries, and to obtain unattached assistance.
- D. To practice free market policies to rapidly develop the national economy through the public, cooperatives, and private sectors and through joint ventures.
- E. To develop the agricultural sector by granting the farmers—the tillers—with ownership of land and the right to freely cultivate and trade.
- F. To ensure peaceful studies and provide free education from primary school level up through a modern, advanced, and stable education system.
- G. To promote high social and health standards, develop culture and arts, and effectively combat the threat of narcotic drugs.
- H. To resolve the unemployment problem and explore ways to assist the jobless while they are unemployed.
- I. To make good use of the experiences and knowledge of retired personnel and pensioners in the constructive tasks of the state and to leave a good legacy for the youths.
- J. To strive to ensure that the food, clothing, and shelter needs of the retired personnel and pensioners are met and that their standard of living is on a par with the others.

## People's Welfare Party

BK0901103289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 8 Jan 89

["Press Release No 19/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 8 January—the 2d day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Burma People's Welfare Party, Sinbyugyun, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters on National Street, (Pyan Mint) Ward, Sinbyugyun Township, Magwe Division.

## 2. Aims:

- A. To work for the growth of genuine democracy.
- B. To strive to the utmost for the betterment and equality of all indigenous people of all strata.
- C. To strive through the process of just social development to make Burma a reputable country in the eyes of the world community.
- D. To work through a free marketing system in trading with world nations and ensure that such a practice does not affect the just social economy of all classes.
- E. To export paddy/rice—the staple food of the Burmese people—and other similar commodities only after domestic needs are met.
- F. To work for the unity of the Burmese people of all strata.
- G. To practice a nonaligned policy that is in harmony with the geographic conditions of Burma.

## Trade Union Congress

BK0901150589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 9 Jan 89

["Press Release No 21/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 9 January—the 3d day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Trade Union Congress, Burma, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 84, Hume Road, Sanchaung Township, Rangoon Division.

## 2. Aims:

- A. To actively join, through democratic means, the physical and mental efforts being made by the workers to build a prosperous and peaceful Union of Burma;
- B. To advance toward a prosperous nation, which is devoid of troubles and is fulfilled with all of life's pleasures, by bettering the life of workers and boosting industrial production in accordance with the motto: wealth to both the owners and the workers;



C. To work from the basis of the unity of the workers toward the unity of the whole nation with the aim of consolidating the society that practices parliamentary democracy.

3. Programs:

A. To work through plans and democratic means to successfully implement the objectives of the Trade Union Congress, Burma;

B. To advance toward the goal of building an industrial country through the mental and physical efforts of the workers and by keeping in mind the interests of the peasants, who are the allies of the workers;

C. To work toward developing industry by bettering the life of workers and boosting industrial production in accordance with the motto: wealth to both the owners and the workers;

D. To open child care centers at mills and factories where women workers work;

E. To provide guaranteed medical care arrangements assuring workers of health care and medical treatment;

F. To make arrangements for the mutual coordination between employers and workers so as to ensure industrial relations remain smooth.

### **Cambodia**

#### **Reportage on National Day Celebrations**

##### **Nguyen Van Linh Addresses Meeting**

BK0601155389 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT  
6 Jan 89

["General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's speech at Phnom Penh meeting—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 6—Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the grand meeting in Phnom Penh this morning celebrating the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea:

Esteemed Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea,

Esteemed comrades in the presidium,

Comrades and friends,

It is with great joy and deep emotion that we are here today to attend together with the fraternal Kampuchean people the celebration of the 10th national day of the glorious People's Republic of Kampuchea. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I extend to the People's Revolutionary Party of

Kampuchea, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people our most sincere love and our warmest congratulations.

The big festive day today is a lively symbol of the great revival of the Kampuchean people, a thing hardly imaginable to even the most optimistic among us ten years ago. In fact, only if we have seen the crimes of the Pol Pot clique, crimes unprecedented in human history, their heavy consequences, and the frantic efforts of the imperialist and reactionary forces against the Kampuchean people can we fully appreciate the force of revival of the Kampuchean people and the historic significance of the wonderful achievements of the Kampuchean people during the past ten years. The Kampuchean nation was pushed into a horrible disaster: a society wrecked to its foundation and in all fields, the family was abolished, the currency and market were eliminated, schools and places of worship were destroyed and the whole society was turned into a concentration and forced labour camp. Millions of persons were murdered. After the Pol Pot clique was overthrown, the Kampuchean people would have had the right to freely rebuild their life from destruction and ruins, and the international community would have assumed their obligation of helping in the revival of the Kampuchean people. However, the imperialist and reactionary forces have lent a hand to the remnants of the Pol Pot clique in waging a war against the revival of the Kampuchean people, thus prolonging the bloody conflict over the past ten years. In extremely harsh, almost insurmountable, conditions, the Kampuchean people have not only stood firm, but have also within a relatively short period compared with national history, built up a completely new life, thoroughly changing the face of the country. The national economy and culture have step by step been restored and developed, the spiritual and material life of the whole society and of each family has been gradually improved. The people's power has not ceased to consolidate from the centre to the local level. The people's armed forces have not ceased to grow and are effectively assuming the task of defending national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the building of their motherland. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, the first democratic state in the history of Kampuchea, has become an important factor contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Its position and prestige have unceasingly increased on the international arena.

Every man of conscience in the world cannot but take heart at this situation and is asking himself: What has brought about this wonderful force of revival and these wonderful achievements of the Kampuchean people?

We are deeply moved to learn that among the thousands of Kampuchean comrades and friends present at this big festive occasion today, none does not have at least one of their relatives killed by the Pol Potists, none has escaped terrorism and suffering during the long frightful years of the genocidal regime. It is exactly the hatred for the criminals of genocide, and the determination to defend

their free life and never again to let the genocidal catastrophe recur that have instilled the extraordinary force of revival into the Kampuchean people. The biggest efforts of the reactionaries assisted by outside forces during the past ten years have failed to prevent the Kampuchean people from advancing steadily on the road of their choosing.

The marvellous achievements of the past ten years prove that the nation who has created the glorious Angkor civilisation who has undergone the most frightful disaster in human history and who has today stood up, united and taken their destiny into their own hands, such a nation is endowed with a stupendous vitality and no reactionary force could destroy and no manoeuvre, however brutal and perfidious, could stand in their way.

The determinant factor of these wonderful achievements of the Kampuchean people over the past ten years is the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. Over the past ten years, the party has built up its strength and developed its will for self-reliance and self-support in overcoming innumerable difficulties and obstacles under a leadership which corresponds with the characteristics of the situation in Kampuchea, and has step by step consolidated and developed the the real force of the revolution.

The great achievements of the Kampuchean people in the past ten years are inseparable from the close solidarity of the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, which has gone through the test of half a century. The struggle against the colonialist and imperialist wars and the Pol Pot genocidal regime has forged blood-and-flesh bonds among the peoples of our three countries, and thwarted all divisive schemes of the enemy. Those achievements are also associated with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries across the world. During the past ten years the people of the world have given increasing sympathy and support to the revival of the Kampuchean people. A world-scale movement of unprecedented strength is surging up in condemnation of the genocidal clique. The party, the government and the people of Vietnam are highly elated at the vigorous development of the Kampuchean revolution and consider it an important contribution to the national construction and defence of the Vietnamese people as well as to the cause of peace and social progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Ten years ago, exercising their legitimate right to self-defence and responding to the appeal of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese volunteer troops together with the Kampuchean people defeated the Pol Pot aggressors and smashed their genocidal regime. Since 1982, in agreement with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Vietnam has repatriated a major part of its Volunteer Army together with all its specialist. Yet the PRK has stayed firm and has grown constantly.

Today, Vietnam declares its full agreement with the PRK in the decision to withdraw all the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea by September 1989.

The complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Kampuchea must be undertaken simultaneously with the cessation of foreign military aid to all Kampuchean sides, and of the use of foreign territory as sanctuary against the Kampuchean people. These agreements must be carried out under effective international supervision.

Vietnam and Kampuchea are two fraternal neighbouring countries bound by common historical and geographical conditions. The peoples of the two countries have united with and supported each other in the past 40 years, together fought and made sacrifices, and together won glorious victories against aggressive forces. The birth of the PRK on January 7, 1979 and the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation on February 18, 1979 ushered in a new epoch in the relations between the two countries. The past ten years has been a period of most brilliant development of the militant solidarity, mutual assistance and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the principle of equality and close coordination of actions. The close solidarity and comprehensive and deep-reaching cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, constitute an important guarantee to the success of the national construction and defence of each country. With the growth and maturity of the Kampuchean revolution, we are step by step renewing the cooperative ties between our two parties and countries and raising their efficiency, and thereby strengthening the revolutionary forces of each country. On behalf of the party, the government and the people of Vietnam, I wish to express our sincere gratitude to the party, the government and the people of fraternal Kampuchea for their great and valuable support and assistance to our people in the past national salvation wars as well as in our national construction and defence at present. We pledge to do our utmost to foster and safeguard the great solidarity and friendship and the all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and make them stronger from one generation to another.

Comrades and friends,

The revolutionary cause of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are facing major prospects and opportunities. However, many difficulties and complexities remain. We are deeply confident that the peoples of our three countries will continue to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation with each other as well as with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and with the sympathy and strong support of the peace and justice-loving people across the world, we will surely win new victories.

The Vietnamese people fully support the foreign policy of peace and the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the struggle for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. The Vietnamese people, now as before, entirely support the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the rest of



the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We are for broadening relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit in the interests of peace and development on our common planet.

We are sincerely desirous of opening a new page in the relations of the three Indochinese countries with the countries in ASEAN, of building friendly and cooperative relations with all countries in the region for the sake of a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia. We will not relent in our efforts to achieve early normalisation of relations between Vietnam and China, to restore the fine traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, in the fundamental and durable interests of the two peoples, and in the interest of peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific.

Comrades and friends,

The past ten years is a hard but very glorious period of the Kampuchean people. At present, the struggle still is facing many difficulties and complexities but we believe that on the crest of the successes that they have recorded, the talented and creative Kampuchean people will strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance and persist in their fight and work and will surely overcome the new trials.

We have every reason to believe that the Kampuchean people will successfully achieve the objectives of the 5th Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, will succeed in firmly defending the gains of the revolution and successfully carry out the policy on national reconciliation in order to build a peaceful, independent, sovereign, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea, thus making a positive contribution to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Long live the great solidarity and friendship and the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea!

Thank you for your attention.

### **SPK Reports National Day Parade**

BK0701100489 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0720 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Jan 7—Kampuchea's most important annual anniversary falls on Jan. 7, the country's national day. Today, the entire Kampuchean people are jubilantly celebrating the 10th national anniversary with diversified activities including meetings, seminars, fairs, exhibitions, sports tournaments and song-and-dance contests.

Phnom Penh, the capital city and also the most important political, economic and cultural centre in the country, has made careful preparations for the celebration of this event. Its downtown streets and suburban wards

have been beautifully decorated. The country's five-tower red flags are hoisted in front of public offices, schools, hospitals, factories, enterprises and residential blocks. Red banners carrying such inscriptions as "Long live the People's Republic of Kampuchea", "Long live the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam" are hung at crossroads. Happy smiles are often seen on the bright faces of well-dressed children and teenagers, the young generation who are enjoying the gains of the revolutionary struggle waged by their parents, brothers and sisters to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Grown-up people who have survived the brutal Khmer Rouge regime show their firm resolve to rebuild the war-torn country and defend the Land of Angkor from the danger of Pol Pot's recurrence. A joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere is really prevailing over every part of the country, especially in Phnom Penh, on the 10th anniversary of Kampuchea's liberation from the rule of universally condemned Pol Pot junta.

Early in the morning, many thousands of Phnom Penh people took to the streets and headed for the main thoroughfares linking to the V. Lenin Boulevard located in front of the eastern facade of the former royal palace where the military parade and civilian march involving nearly 20,000 army officers and soldiers, factory workers, public employees, farmers, and school students would pass.

At the newly-adorned large square in front of the former royal palace, eight columns of officers and soldiers from the infantry, navy, air and security forces, militia units, the guard of honour, and the military band, all in their uniforms of different colors, stood in well-knit ranks and, awaiting the order on their parade.

On the dexterously-decorated presidium of the national day rally, among others, were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, chairman both of the National Assembly and the Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; and other senior Kampuchean party and state officials. Also present on the presidium were distinguished guests from fraternal and friendly countries including Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; A.P. Biryukova, candidate Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and vice chairwoman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; Hans-Joachim Bohme, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party (S.E.D) Central Committee and first secretary of the S.E.D. Committee of the Halle Province; Stefan Murin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and first vice



chairman of the Slovak Council of Ministers; Lazslo Deak, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party of Hungary and secretary of the party committee of "Mecsek" coal enterprise; Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo member and secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee; Jose Ramirez Cruz, candidate Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; Emil Christov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; Syrja Lage, special envoy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Vietnam; Bornito de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for Liberation of Angola Workers' Party (MPLA-Workers' Party) and director of its organizational department; Tesdandambyn Gotov, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Ammanudin Amin, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan; Ram Niwas Mirdha, minister of textiles of the Republic of India; and Gonsalves Sengo, special envoy of the People's Republic of Mozambique and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the Soviet Union.

After the national anthem and the Internationale were played by a military band and a 21-gun salute rendered, President Heng Samrin solemnly opened the national day rally. In his address, he expressed the entire Kampuchean people's pride and enthusiasm, in celebrating the country's 10th national day. He brought out Kampuchea's all-round achievements in national defence and construction over the past 10 years while expressing deep gratitude to all fraternal and friendly countries and international organizations for their precious support and assistance to the just cause of the Kampuchean people. He called on the Khmer opposition factions to join the P.R.K. side to strive for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, thus bringing about peace and stability to Kampuchea and Southeast Asia as a whole. President Heng Samrin also appealed to all misled Khmers to return to the nation's fold and take part in national rehabilitation and development.

In conclusion, the P.R.K. leader recommended the entire Kampuchean people to further consolidate and strengthen the national unity and international solidarity and friendship, decisive factors for all successes of the Kampuchean revolution.

Taking the floor, Defence Minister Senior Lieutenant General Tie Banh, who is also candidate member of the party Central Committee, and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, read order of the day calling all officers and soldiers of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces to heighten their vigilance, stand ready to fight and defeat the enemy, and firmly defend the revolutionary gains and the beloved homeland.

In the company of Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, deputy defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the Army and commander of the parade units, Defence

Minister Tie Banh, in an open military vehicle, reviewed the guards of honour representing different forces and services of the army and security forces.

The parade started when the vehicle carrying Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun rolled off along the V. Lenin Boulevard, passing through the main road close to a large park where the monument dedicated to Vietnamese internationalists is located, to the Ho Chi Minh Boulevard, and eventually paused at the monument for the Kampuchean fallen combatants.

His vehicle was followed by 19 columns of officers and soldiers representing different Kampuchean forces and services including infantry, air, naval, engineering, artillery border guard, police and militia.

They marched in closely-observed ranks and in goose-steps when passing the presidium of the rally and were given wild cheers and applause from the spectators. These forces showed the great combat strength and steady growth of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed units now capable of functioning the task of national defence.

Then came the columns of armed vehicles, armoured cars, and mobile units equipped with modern weapons such as anti-aircraft artillery pieces, BM-14s, A-72 multiple-head rocket launchers, D.C.A.'s [defense contre avion, anti-aircraft weapons]. They were then followed up by units of militia men and women from industrial factories, enterprises, public offices, rural farms, especially ethnic minorities. While marching in front of the presidium, they shouted slogans expressing the absolute loyalty to the party, state and people and the firm determination to overcome all difficulties and obstacles to fulfill their combat duties.

The military parade was followed by a 12,800-strong civilian march which started with a column carrying the national and party flags, the portraits of Karl Marx, Lenin, Ho Chi Minh, Tu Samut and Acha Mean (the latter two were outstanding party leaders in the resistance wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism).

The march, estimated at 1.5 kilometres long, comprised four sections, political, economic, intellectual, and cultural, sports and arts. The marchers, in festive traditional costume and with miniature flags or flowers in their hands, included workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, artistes, sports athletes, Buddhist followers, and people of different ethnicities. Through truck-drawn models and placards, these columns exhibited the country's great comprehensive achievements over the past ten years and the people's great joy and confidence in the new regime and in the future.

The march also reflected the Kampuchean people's zeal of labour and their creativeness in the national construction for their own happiness and the prosperity of their motherland.

After the intellectual column came the section devoted to cultural, sports and arts success in the past decade. The most impressive was the brief performance of Khmer traditional songs and dances, including the dances of Apsara (celestial girl or legendary Kampuchean women), Bes-Kravanh (cardamom collecting), peacock, Kamchat Opatrup of the Cham minority, and Lakhon Bassak.

The parade and civilian march wound up at 10:00 hrs with the release of thousands of color balloons and hundreds of pigeons, a symbol of the Kampuchean people's earnest desire for peace and national independence, for happiness and prosperity.

#### **Heng Samrin Addresses Rally**

BK0701021089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0014 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at grand rally and parade in Phnom Penh on morning of 7 January to mark PRK's 10th national day—live]

[Text] My respects to all venerable monks; my respects to the esteemed presidium; dear comrades and friends; all excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished foreign guests; beloved compatriots:

On this auspicious occasion, with great pride in our country, profound joy, and a lofty sense of responsibility for all our future tasks, we are meeting here today to jointly celebrate, together with the entire party, people, and Armed Forces, the 10th anniversary of the glorious 7 January great victory day—the 10th year that the entire Cambodian people have revived and enjoyed genuine rights and freedoms, that our country has enjoyed independence and has been restored and rebuilt. [Unidentified speaker shouts: "Hail to the 10th anniversary of the 7 January great victory day!"] [applause]

The glorious day of 7 January 1979 is the day of the greatest victory in the history of Cambodia, in the life of each Cambodian family, and in the life of each Cambodian. It is the day of a victory which rescued the entire Cambodian people, who were on the verge of the dark and horrible abyss of ignominious death under the vicious and arch-fascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime.

Glorious 7 January is the day of the victory that enabled the history of the Cambodian people to open a new page in its protracted struggle, a new page in which the country has regained its independence and the national economic, cultural, educational, and religious establishments and the people's good traditions, customs, sentiments, and ethics have been restored and rebuilt.

At the same time, glorious 7 January has rehabilitated the time-honored bonds of fraternal and traditional solidarity between the peoples of the three countries—

Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos—as well as the bonds of solidarity between the Cambodian people and the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, parties, movements, fronts, and the masses of progressive peoples throughout the world. [unidentified speaker shouts unmonitorable slogan] [cheers]

For this reason, today's ceremony to commemorate our historic national day is greatly honored by the presence of the high-ranking delegation of the CPV and the SRV led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; the high-ranking delegation of the LPRP and the LPDR led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; the high-ranking delegation of the CPSU and USSR led by Comrade Mrs Biryukova, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the delegations representing the parties and states of the friendly countries, international humanitarian organizations, Cambodian residents abroad, international press organizations; and all excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen who are distinguished foreign guests who are jubilantly joining us here in this celebration by conveying best wishes and splendid sentiments to the entire Cambodian people.

On behalf of the entire party, state, and people of Cambodia, I would like to express profound gratitude to all international distinguished guests for their presence here, and profound thanks for the best wishes extended to our celebration by friends of the Cambodian people throughout the world. [unidentified speaker shouts unmonitorable slogan] [applause]

While welcoming the great revolutionary achievements here, all of us always remember and would like to bow our heads with respect and gratitude to pay homage to the souls of the male and female combatants of Cambodia and Vietnam, all comrades in arms, and Cambodian cadres, personnel, workers, and people who sacrificed their very lives for the cause of the Cambodian people's happiness and our glorious Angkor motherland. The motherland would like to inscribe your noble deeds in the golden page. [Unidentified speaker shouts: "Long Life the PRK!"] [cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, during the past 10 years, in exercising the rights to be masters of the country, Cambodian cadres, combatants, and people from all strata—workers, peasants, intellectuals, monks, and ethnic people of all nationalities—under the leadership of the KPRP, have united within the great national union, held aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and internationalist solidarity, carried on the nation's traditions of arduous struggle, dared to brave through a thousand and one obstacles and difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, successfully developed their sense of mastery and self-assistance in



the tasks to defend the revolutionary achievements and build the motherland, brought about great victories in all fields, thus enabling our nation to revive wonderfully.

Unexpectedly, the all-round forces of the Cambodian revolution have been built and grown rapidly to the point that today we have the sufficient strength, materially, politically, culturally, and mentally, to independently stand firmly, thus being capable of assuming all the revolutionary tasks in the place of the Vietnamese Army volunteers and Vietnamese experts who have been successively repatriated after fulfilling their noble internationalist duties in our Land of Angkor.

By recalling the ruins of our land following the day of liberation and reviewing the conditions for our national restoration and reconstruction while the enemies of all stripes have continued to persecute and sabotage us, we can see the great significance of all the achievements we have scored over the past 10 years. The situation of the Cambodian revolution is absolutely irreversible. [Unidentified speaker shouts: "Long Life the glorious PRK!"] [cheers]

We could accomplish these feats thanks to the fact that we have the correct party leadership, the PRK state to rule the entire country, all kinds of mass organizations which have mobilized the entire great national union, the Armed Forces of all categories, the ranks of cadres at all levels and sectors, and the immense support and assistance of the international community.

Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to heartily commend all cadres, party members, combatants, workers, peasants, intellectuals, monks, youths, and ethnic nationalities throughout the country and the compatriots living abroad for their due contribution to the common victory of our revolution in the past 10 years. [Unidentified man shouts: "Long live the glorious PRK!"] [cheers]

I would like to convey the deepest gratitude of the entire Cambodian party, government, and people to the party, government, armed forces personnel, and heroic Vietnamese people who have given direct and effective support and assistance numerous times to the cause of struggle of the Cambodian people, particularly the cause of national liberation on 7 January 1979 and the cause of restoring and building the Angkor motherland over the past 10 years.

I would like to express deep thanks to the parties, governments, and peoples of Laos, of the USSR, and of the fraternal socialist countries, and deepest thanks to the government and people of India and the various international organizations for their all-round support and assistance to the correct cause of struggle of our Cambodian people.

Having tasted 10 years of revolutionary achievements and being well aware of the unchanging cruelty and deceitful nature of the criminal Pol Pot clique, the entire

Cambodian people are resolved to prevent the return to power of the regime to commit another massacre in Cambodia. The Cambodian people have seen that, aside from the PRK Armed Forces, there is no other force opposing Pol Pot capable of ensuring the prevention of the cruel and barbarous group's return. The PRK is the Cambodian people's only legal and legitimate representative, elected through the application of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, who are governing the entire country.

Dear comrades and friends, as the people who used to be victimized by the aggression and unjust war of the various international reactionary forces, particularly by the most miserable destruction caused by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the Cambodian people fervently want peace.

As part of this goal our party and state have put forth the national reconciliation policy and successive proposals and have restrainedly joined in the talks with the other side in an attempt to put a quick end to the misery, discord, and conflicts between each other. But the peace that our people want must be tied directly to independence and freedom and a guarantee that the menace of genocide will not return and the Cambodian people's right to self-determination will be ensured.

Through our past proposals, we have made many concessions to the other side. But, we absolutely oppose such attempts to gain benefits at the negotiating table as the unreasonable demand that the PRK be dissolved before the elections. We vehemently condemn all outside forces which have maneuvered to delay the negotiation.

Through our proposals for seeking a political solution to our Cambodian problem, national and international opinion have clearly seen the PRK's goodwill and its desire for peace, and have become well aware of the obstinate and warlike nature of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge. However, the PRK will continue making its utmost efforts to achieve a just and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem, a solution responding to the fervent aspiration of the Cambodian people and the appropriate opinion of the international community.

We appeal to all opposing parties to exercise their maximum efforts to reach a political solution to bring about peace and stability for the Cambodian people and for the region.

We appeal to the soldiers and commanders of the other Cambodian side to quickly return to live with the people and their families and to implement national reconciliation.

Dear comrades and friends, as the masters of the country grasping its national destiny and their own destiny in their hands, cadres, combatants, and all the people must always remain closely united in the ideals, stance, activities, and combat resolution around the party's lines and principles aimed at serving the nation and people. At the



same time, they must enhance the spirit of internationalist solidarity—the indispensable factor to successfully implement the strategic tasks of the revolution.

Based on past achievements and experiences, on the spirit of mastery and self-assistance, and on the firm bond of solidarity between the three Indochinese countries as well as the bond of solidarity with the Soviet Union, fraternal socialist countries, friendly countries, international organizations, and peace- and justice-loving progressive peoples throughout the world, we are confident in the permanent, final victory of the Cambodian revolution. [Unidentified speaker shouts: "Long Live the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal socialist countries!"] [cheers]

In this spirit and with the great pride and elation of the people throughout the country, I hereby announce the beginning of the mass rally and parade to mark the 10th anniversary of our glorious 7 January great victory day. Thank you.

#### Defense Minister's Issues Order

BK0701141589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0051 GMT 7 Jan 89

["Order of the Day" read by Defense Minister General Tie Banh at rally in Phnom Penh to mark PRK's 10th anniversary on 7 January—recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrades, cadres, and combatants of the KPRAF: On this solemn day marking the PRK's 10th anniversary, 7 January 1979-7 January 1989, on behalf of the KPRAF, I would like to most warmly welcome and congratulate the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council, for their attention in leading and nurturing our armed forces to develop quickly in every field.

I would like to express profound gratitude to the party, governments, people, and the armies of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the socialist countries for their timely and most effective moral and material assistance in toppling the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, in the cause of defending and building the blossoming Cambodian land, and in assisting in quickly building and developing our KPRAF. I would like to express profound gratitude to various communist parties and friends near and far, and progressive people the world over for their active assistance to our Cambodian revolution.

I would like to express cordial sentiments and best wishes to cadres, combatants, and personnel of the entire KPRAF, and sentiments and most profound gratitude to all our Cambodian parents, brothers, and sisters, for contributing to the daily task of defending the motherland and firmly building our armed forces. I would like to bow to the memory of the people, party members,

cadres, combatants, and personnel of the KPRAF, and the Vietnamese volunteer army, for their noble and courageous sacrifice for the cause of national liberation and defence of our fine Angkor motherland.

On behalf of the KPRAF, I would like to convey these sentiments and profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese parents, brothers, and sisters, for sending their beloved children and husbands to carry out most precious proletarian internationalist duties in the cause of liberating and defending and building our Cambodia motherland.

Dear comrades and friends: This solemn occasion is proof clearly reflecting the past 10 years' achievements of our KPRP's correct leadership. Every sector and every field have made progress worthy of great pride. Our KPRAF has also made progress and has developed in every field, stepping forward to assume every revolutionary task with a masterly spirit. We have regular and regional forces, militia forces, and many other specialized units, such as the air force, navy, artillery units, armored units, antiaircraft units, and so on.

Inside the country as well as along the border, our army has expanded and strengthened the revolutionary spirit and courageously heightened the fighting spirit in sacrificing lives for the cause of the state and people. Along the border, we have been able to firmly defend every inch of our beloved motherland despite the fact that these areas are located in difficult, hilly, and forested zones and despite difficulties and shortages. Our development and progress has put pressure on the enemy forces and forced them to face increasingly serious problems. We have checked enemy infiltration into the country and prevented them from creating havoc to destabilize our people's lives. Inside the country, regional forces, militiamen in villages and communes, and our people's police forces have closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and local state authorities and people, smashed all the enemy's destructive activities and psychological war, ensured political security and social order, and created favorable conditions for the people to earn their living to build the national economy and solve their daily life problems. Along with this, the army has cooperated with the state authorities and the people in persuading large numbers of compatriots misled by the enemy to return to their families.

From this glorious platform, I would like to express sincere admiration and vigorously congratulate the KPRAF for striving to carry out their duties and hope that all our cadres and combatants will further heighten their fighting spirit and lofty patriotic conscience. On behalf of the Defense Ministry, I would like to take this opportunity to issue the following orders to our armed forces:

1. All units should vigorously heighten the spirit of patriotism and love for the people and for the motherland and expand the tradition of vigorously attacking the enemy in combination with promoting political movements to build up our army's character. We should

further promote more vigorously the quality of political and ideological education aimed at ensuring our army's quality and quantity in order to achieve the goal of being masters and fully capable of assuming ourselves the cause of defending and building our motherland.

2. Vigorously promote the heightening of the spirit of responsibility. Set up orders and implement every policy, circular, and order from higher levels. Vigorously promote activities to fight the enemies with high efficiency to create a position of strength and victory to further weaken the enemies until they face total defeat.

3. We should raise the quality of being the headquarters of the party at all levels, particular at local party level. Wherever we are stationed, we should closely cooperate with local state authorities and people in order to vigorously promote combined activities, combined measures, and combined means to firmly build villages and communes. Along with this, we should actively promote and urge the people and masses to take part in proselytizing the enemies and achieve higher results than in previous years.

4. We should improve the army's administration. We should praise all good activities and deeds of cadres and combatants. We should improve and quickly check every inappropriate activity which do not serve the revolution's interests. Furthermore, we should increase discipline by strictly obeying rules and regulations. We should have good order and discipline worthy of being a revolutionary army.

5. We should further increase attention to ensuring a decent, civilized, and clean life in order to ensure strength for studying and for fighting.

Dear comrades and friends: Faced with serious military, political, and diplomatic setbacks, the enemies are furious and are recklessly striving to find every maneuver and trick and many perfidious means to destroy the revolution and our people's peaceful lives. After our party and state issued a national reconciliation policy, particularly following the informal meeting in Jakarta and the meetings between Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Paris, the enemies have been exposed and strongly denounced by world public opinion.

However, we are still resolute in heightening revolutionary vigilance to further strengthen and expand the quality and quantity of our KPRAF and in heightening the fighting spirit to smash every maneuver and trick of the enemies. We have rallied unified forces and are united with state authorities and the people. Furthermore, we have increased the special militant solidarity with Vietnam and Laos and heightened the solidarity spirit and close cooperation with the Soviet Union, other countries in the fraternal socialist community, friends near and

far, and with progressive people the world over, aimed at firmly defending our Cambodian motherland and contributing to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Along with these great victories of our Cambodian revolution and with pride and firm confidence, our people, masses, cadres, and combatants are courageous, energetic, and are advancing toward winning victories and toward implementing well every noble task of our KPRAF. We are determined to always fight to win.

#### **Tie Banh Sends Message to KPRAF**

*BK0801144189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Defense Minister Tie Banh's message to KPRAF cadres and combatants—read by announcer]

[Text] On the 10th anniversary of the historic 7 January victory of our nation, on behalf of the Defense Ministry and in my own name, I would like to express happiness and convey to all comrades, cadres, and combatants of the KPRAF best wishes for activity and success.

I would like to sincerely congratulate and admire the valiant heroism and brilliant achievements scored by our revolutionary army in the past 10 years. I would also like to wish the comrades and families good health and new successes in the task of defending and building our fine Land of Angkor. I would like to convey profound, warm sentiments to hospitalized disabled and wounded cadres and combatants and wish them a speedy recovery so they can return to their units.

I would like to convey sentiments of profound gratitude and most sincere feelings to the families of fallen and disabled combatants who sacrificed themselves for the cause of the Cambodian revolution and our people's peace.

On the same occasion, I would also like to convey best wishes and express wholehearted gratitude to the comrades in the Vietnamese volunteer army who are carrying out brilliant proletarian internationalist duties on our land and through this, my sentiments and wishes for a speedy recovery to sick, wounded, and disabled comrades, cadres and combatants.

On this glorious day of our people, we are very happy with the revolutionary achievements scored by our army and people in a spirit full of lofty sacrifice to overcome all trying difficulties and countless obstacles to score great victories in the past 10 years. On this occasion, I would like to vigorously and sincerely express admiration for all the comrades, cadres, and combatants of the regular, regional, and militia forces, and national defense workers who have fulfilled noble tasks for the nation and motherland and who are currently standing shoulder to shoulder to firmly defend our territorial sovereignty along the Cambodian-Thai border, along the coast, and around our islands.



The great historic 7 January victory is the day when our entire Cambodian people were revived. This year we welcome the 10th anniversary of our birth at a time when our entire party, people, and army have scored great victories in every field in the cause of defending and building the motherland. The combined forces of the entire people are actively emulating and efficiently carrying out the party's strategic goals in the key year in which the Cambodian revolution's own forces are advancing toward assuming for themselves their revolutionary tasks in a new advantageous position and strength and at the same time, in a situation in which the revolutionary struggle is entering a new phase of fighting and negotiating.

This requires that the entire army further heighten revolutionary vigilance, firmly hold weapons, continue to fight and always be ready to fight, and absolutely not be idle and indulgent, allowing the enemies to take advantage and carry out psychological warfare maneuvers and stealthily carry out activities endangering units, the people's lives, and the revolution.

All units should heighten the fighting spirit to smash all of the enemies' psychological warfare activities and not allow the enemies time to recover and reemerge in order to appropriately contribute to the cause of defending the motherland and the revolutionary gains and building the Cambodian motherland step by step through stages toward socialism in accordance with the resolutions of the party's fifth congress.

Once again, I would like to wish all the comrades and friends good health and success.

#### VNA Reports on Grand Meeting

BK0701033389 Hanoi VNA in English 1655 GMT  
6 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 6—A grand meeting was organized at the Tonle Bassak Conference Hall in Phnom Penh this morning to celebrate the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Jan. 7).

Present on the presidium of the meeting, which was jointly sponsored by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, the Government and the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and president of the State Council; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and president of the front; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, and other Kampuchean high-ranking officials.

Also on the presidium were Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; A.P. Biryukova, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and head delegates from

Cuba, the G.D.R., Angola, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, India and Mozambique. Mr In Tam, a Kampuchean politician who had just come back on a visit to Kampuchea, was also seen on the presidium.

After the opening speech by Chairman Chea Sim, Party General Secretary Heng Samrin delivered the main speech on the major achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in national construction and defence over the past ten years. He said:

"The great victory of January 7, 1979 has ushered in a new era in the long history of struggle of the Kampuchean people, the era of real national independence and freedom for the people. The genocidal regime has been overthrown, a new state—the People's Republic of Kampuchea—has been set up, a state which actually serves the Kampuchean people's interests and which has revived the country from Pol Pot's genocide. Over the past ten years, under the leadership of the P.R.P.K. and the front, the Kampuchean people of all strata have united in fighting and working, rapidly restored all branches of production of agriculture, industry and handicraft, and all social and cultural activities, and developed many branches. From 1979-85, the People's Republic of Kampuchea concentrated its efforts on solving urgent socio-economic problems such as stabilizing the living and working conditions of the people, fighting famine, bringing up the orphans, gradually restoring production, providing healthcare to the victims of genocide, circulating a new currency, thereby creating the necessary prerequisites for accelerating the reconstruction of the country. Since 1986 the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been carrying out the first five-year (1986-90) plan aimed at bringing the economic and social conditions back to the pre-war level.

At the same time, the Kampuchean people have courageously fought and defeated all acts of sabotage of the Khmer reactionaries, above all those of the Pol Pot clique."

President Heng Samrin stressed:

"Everybody knows that in this country it is the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and no one else, which opposes the Pol Pot gang and can prevent them from raising their head again."

The Kampuchean leader called on the entire Kampuchean people and armed forces to strive to implement the two strategic tasks and to obtain the three targets set forth by the 5th congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. He expressed profound gratitude towards Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union for their effective support and assistance and towards other fraternal socialist countries and friends all over the world for their valuable assistance to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause.



Regarding a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, President H Samrin declared:

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea wants a political solution incorporating concurrently the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, prevention of the Pol Pot genocidal clique from returning to power in Kampuchea, a ceasefire and cessation of aid to the Khmer opposition factions and of foreign interference into Kampuchea's internal affairs. To contribute to the attainment of such a solution, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have agreed that if a political solution is reached, Vietnam will withdraw all its remaining troops from Kampuchea by September 1989 at the latest. This agreement will be carried out under effective international supervision. The People's Republic of Kampuchea hopes that all countries will undertake to cease all aid to the Pol Pot clique and the other Khmer opposition factions, stop providing sanctuaries to them, refrain from meddling in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and create conditions for reaching a fair and reasonable political solution to the Kampuchean question."

President Heng Samrin expressed his belief that with the achievement and experiences already gained with the spirit of self-reliance and the lasting solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and the solidarity of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, friends and international organizations the world over, the Kampuchean revolution will certainly win final victory.

Vietnamese Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh addressed the meeting. He presented his Kampuchean counterpart with a woollen carpet bearing the scene of the one-pillar pagoda in Hanoi.

Lao Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane and the heads of the Soviet, Cuban and Angolan delegations also delivered speeches at the meeting.

#### **Heng Samrin Speaks at Reception**

*BK0801113089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] On the evening of 7 January at the Basak Festival Hall, the PRK party and state hosted a solemn reception to mark the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day.

Honoring the occasion, on the Cambodian side, were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and foreign minister; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the PRK Council of State, and chairman of the party Central

Committee's Control Commission; Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Union; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee; Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and agriculture minister; and Comrade General Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister.

Among the the foreign delegations were Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV; Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Biryukova, candidate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other delegations from party and state and government of fraternal socialist countries attending the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day.

Also honoring the reception were leading cadres from the party, state, front, and mass organizations. Comrade ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and military attaches of friendly countries' embassies accredited to Cambodia, were also present.

On this occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, made a speech with a profound significance, of which here is a part:

[Begin Heng Samrin recording] [Words indistinct] solemn occasion to welcome the 10th anniversary of our PRK's 7 January national day, which is being celebrated throughout the country. The success of this national day anniversary celebration clearly reflects the unity and the revolutionary spirit of the entire party, people, and armed forces. Furthermore, it reflects the fine international solidarity spirit and sincere assistance and support of fraternal countries and friends near and far the world over for the cause of the Cambodian people's rebirth.

Therefore, on this solemn and auspicious occasion, on behalf of the entire Cambodian party, state, and people, and in my own name, I would like to express once again sincere thanks [words indistinct] close foreign friends, [words indistinct] inside and outside the country, from all services and levels, and cadres and combatants who have actively contributed to making our celebration a success, disseminating this success among our compatriots' hearts, and transforming it into a vigorous force in implementing every task in 1989 to win new and greater successes for the nation, motherland, and people.

In this spirit, I would like to ask all the comrades and friends, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, and all local and foreign guests of honor to raise their glasses to the relations of solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian people and the people of all fraternal and friendly countries and to the good health of all the comrades and friends, excellencies, and ladies and gentlemen present here. [end recording] [applause]

This ceremony passed off in a happy atmosphere and with brilliant success in the highest spirit of national and international solidarity.

**Chea Soth Addresses Kompong Cham Meeting**  
BK0901113589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 January 88

[Summary from poor reception] On the morning of 2 January 1989, a meeting was solemnly held to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the historic 7 January National Day in Kompong Cham Province. Included in the presidium were, among others, on the Cambodian side, Comrades Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Hun Neng, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Kompong Cham Province Party Committee; Tit Riem, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee; Top Sarom, chairman of the 2d Military Region's Political Commission; and (Heng Borin), commander of the provincial army; and on the Vietnamese side, Comrades (Dang Van Ly), vice chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of the sister province of Tay Ninh; (Do Quan Hung), vice chairman of the 7th Military Region and chairman of the 7-74 Front. The meeting was also honored by the presence of over 11,150 party and state, mass organizations, army, and police leading cadres, and cadres, staff, and workers from services and offices around the province, as well as bonzes, masses, ethnic groups' people, and students. Moreover, Australian television and radio reporters and cameramen were also present.

In his address, Chea Soth recounted the background of the 7 January national day. He then recapitulated the all-around achievements gained by the Cambodian revolution in national and defense work during the past 10

years, including the expansion and consolidation of the KPRAF which, he said, has the capability of assuming the national defense task, thus favoring the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

He called on the people and army to intensify their continued efforts to carry out the work of defending and rebuilding the country and to be always vigilant, not self-satisfied, and ready to crush enemies' subversive activities aimed at toppling the PRK and to prevent a return of genocidal Pol Pot regime.

With regard to the PRK's foreign policy, he said the Cambodian party and state have exercised their full efforts to improve relations with the countries the world over on the basis of mutual respect of independence, sovereignty, equality, and interest. He stressed that the PRK desires to have good relations with ASEAN countries, especially with neighboring Thailand, in order to jointly establish a Southeast Asia having peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation thus contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific and the world.

**SRV Leaders Send Greetings**  
BK0801123689 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1120 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Jan 8—Kampuchean leaders have received warmest greetings from Vietnamese counterparts on the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (January 7) and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation (February 18).

The joint message, signed by party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, State Council President Vo Chi Cong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, and Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, is addressed to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (KPRP) Central Committee and State Council President, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

It says :

"The successes recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 10 years prove that a nation which has created the glorious Angkor civilization and which has suffered a most terrible catastrophe in human history and has overcome all difficulties and hardships to become the master of their own destiny, that nation cannot be prevented by any force, however brutal it may be, from steadily marching forward on the way of its own choice.

"The Kampuchean people owe their great and all-sided achievements in the past 10 years to the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the organizer and leader of all their victories. These are also the results of the unflinching

militant solidarity and close friendship between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, of the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries, and the peace and justice-loving people the world over."

It continues :

"We are step by step renewing the all-sided cooperation between our two parties and countries, and making it more effective. The party, government and people of Vietnam pledge to do their best to unceasingly foster the unbreakable friendship, close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries and make them more and more fruitful. On this occasion, the party, government and people of Vietnam express their sincere and profound gratitude towards the party, government and people of Kampuchea for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution."

Also on this occasion, Hun Sen who is also foreign minister, received warmest greetings from Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

#### **Lao Leaders Send Message**

BK0901073489 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0530 GMT 9 January 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK January 9—Kampuchean leaders have received warm greetings from their Lao counterparts on the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (January 7).

The message jointly signed by Lao leaders Kaysone Phomvihane, Phoumi Vongvichit and Sisomphon Lovansai was addressed to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee; Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The message says: "The victory won by the Kampuchean people on January 7, 1979 was an important landmark in the Kampuchean nation's history as it ushered in a new era—that of genuine independence and freedom.

"The victory January 7, 1979 has laid a firm foundation for Kampuchea's national defense and construction, strengthened the revolutionary gains of the three Indochinese countries, and contributed to the just struggle for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and for world peace and international security.

"The Lao people would like to reaffirm their support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, especially its implementation of the policy of national reconciliation in quest of a political solution to the Kampuchea issue."

On the same occasion, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen received warmest greetings from his Lao counterpart, Phoun Sipaseut.

#### **Men Sam-an, Delegations Tour Angkor Wat** BK1001064989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] The party and state delegation of the LPDR led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the high-ranking party and state delegations of friendly socialist countries, accompanied by Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Department, paid a visit to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province on the morning of 8 January.

Upon arriving at the airport in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, the delegations were warmly welcomed by Comrade Neu Sam, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provincial Party Committee, and the comrades leaders of the party, state, and mass organizations, and a large number of students.

During the visit, the friendly socialist countries' party-state delegations toured Angkor Wat and Angkor Toek temples which are the cultural heritages of the Cambodian people and a world's famous architecture.

The delegations also visited the crocodile farm of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province before returning to Phnom Penh.

#### **VNA Reports Delegation's Activities** BK0801160089 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 8 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 8—The visiting Vietnamese party and government delegation led by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh today called at the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh and the Phnom Penh fair.

Speaking to the embassy's staff members and Vietnamese experts working in Kampuchea, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh introduced to them the initial results of the renovation process in Vietnam and reminded them to strive to fulfill their obligation, thereby contributing to consolidating the special solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

At the Phnom Penh fair, the Vietnamese leader paid attention to the goods produced by Kampuchea during the past ten years of its revival. This morning, Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the delegation, called on the Vietnamese Residents' Association in Phnom Penh. He reminded them to unite with and help one another in their life, observe the policies and laws of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and contribute to the defence and construction of the country. On the evening of January 7, General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his delegation attended



a national day banquet offered by the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the State Council, the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Fatherland, and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, and watched a fireworks display in the Kampuchean capital.

**Nguyen Van Linh, Delegation Depart**

*BK0901123889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] At 1400 on 9 January, the top-level SRV party and government delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, accompanied by Comrade Four-star General Le Duc Anh, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV minister of national defense; Comrade Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Comrade Le Xuan Tung, candidate member of the party Central Committee and aide to Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh; and Comrade Pham Dinh Vinh, deputy chief of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, returned home after successfully attending the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January national day.

Sending the top delegation off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-an, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Party Committee of Phnom Penh City; Comrade Say Chhum, Political Bureau alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture; Comrade General Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade General Sin Song, minister of the interior; Comrade Major General Chay Sangyun, deputy chief of the General Staff and commander of the 3rd Military Region; and many leaders of party and state institutions and mass organizations; representatives of the KPRAF and the People's Police, and Vietnamese residents living in Cambodia; and more than 1,000 inhabitants of Phnom Penh.

SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SRV Ngo Dien and many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cambodia were also present to send the delegation off.

**Kaysone Phomvihan, Delegation Leave**

*BK1001035089 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1119 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 9th—The top-level party, state, and government delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left here this morning after attending the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

While in Kampuchea, apart from its attendance in the celebrations of the Kampuchean anniversary, the Lao delegation met with President Heng Samrin, attended the national day banquet offered by the PRPK Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, watched a fireworks display in the Kampuchean capital, visited the national exhibitions and a trade fair and the mass graves at Cheung Ek in Phnom Penh. The delegation also visited the Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

**Heng Samrin Receives Guests**

*BK1001052289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] At the former royal palace beginning from 0800 on 9 January, the top party and state delegation of the PRK led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, granted audiences to the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Comrade Bornito de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA; the party and state delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Syrja Lage, special envoy of the Albanian government; and the Nicaraguan Government delegation led by Comrade Mrs Olga Aviles Lopez, head of the Sandinist delegation, prior to their departure for home after attending the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January national day.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin noted the great achievements and the progress of the Cambodian revolution during the past 10 years, which were made possible thanks to the personal efforts of the Cambodian people and the effective assistance given by the fraternal socialist countries, and voiced support and welcome for the agreement signed by Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, the national reconciliation policy in Angola and Nicaragua, and Albania's contribution to the efforts to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

In their reply, the guests highly valued the achievements and constant progress made by the PRK under the wise leadership of the KPRP and through the efforts of the Cambodian people and voiced support for the Cambodian people's struggle for peace and the PRK's correct policy and stance.

They also pledged to make greater efforts to further strengthen and expand relations and cooperation with Cambodia for the interests of the peoples of both sides and for peace in the world.

#### **Heng Samrin Receives Visitors**

*BK1001095289 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1123 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK January 9—The visiting high-ranking party and government delegates of Cuba, Angola, Albania, Mongolia, India, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Mozambique, successively from Saturday [7 January] called on Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council.

They are Jose Ramirez Cruz, candidate Politburo member of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Cuba; Bornito de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for Liberation of Angola Workers' Party (MPLA Workers Party) and director of its Organization Department; Tsedendambyn Gotov, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; Ram Niwas Mirdha, minister of textiles of the Republic of India; Amanuddin Amin, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan; Syrja Lage, special envoy of the People's Republic of Albania and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Vietnam; Olga Aviles Lopez, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to Kampuchea; Sengo Goncalves, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR.

On the occasion, President Heng Samrin after welcoming the presence of all the foreign guests in the celebrations of the PRK's 10th national day described it as an important encouragement to the Kampuchean people and contributions to the consolidation of friendship, solidarity, and multiform cooperation between Kampuchean people and the peoples of these fraternal and friendly countries.

He also attributed the all-sided achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past 10 years to the assistance and support from all fraternal and friendly

countries, and expressed gratitude to Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, India, Mongolia, Mozambique, and Nicaragua for their support and assistance to Kampuchean national defense and construction and to the PRK's goodwill and constructive stance aimed at promoting peace in the region.

President Heng Samrin reaffirmed the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments' new decision on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by September, and expressed his satisfaction at the flourishing friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Kampuchea and all fraternal and friendly countries.

In reply, the foreign guests applauded the remarkable achievements made by the Kampuchean people in the past 10 years under the PRPK clear-sighted leadership while little by little the wound left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot clique. [sentenced as received] They voiced full support for the PRK's policy of national reconciliation in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and in preventing the recurrence of the Khmer Rouge Polpotists to power in Kampuchea.

In conclusion, they said they would do their best to further consolidate and develop their countries' friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with Kampuchea.

#### **Hun Sen Meets GDR Delegation**

*BK1001074589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Before leaving for home in the afternoon of 8 January 1989 after attending the 10th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January national day, the top party-state delegation of the GDR led by Comrade Hans-Joachim Bohme, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and first secretary of the Halle Province SED Committee, met and had talks in a friendly and cordial atmosphere with Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

In their exchange of views, the two sides paid particular attention to the cooperation between the two countries in accordance with their 1980 treaty of friendship and cooperation and expressed satisfaction with the development and efficiency of the cooperation.

Comrade Hun Sen also informed his counterpart about the situation in the PRK and the new initiative that the PRK side has just put forth during the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day with an aim to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Comrade Hans-Joachim Bohme welcomed and highly valued the new initiative and expressed the conviction that the parties and countries concerned with the Cambodian conflict will give a positive response to the good-willed gesture.



**Foreign Delegations Depart**

*BK1001100889 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1130 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK January 9—High-level party and state delegations of the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, India, Angola, and Mozambique left here this morning after attending the 10th National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Jan. 7).

The GDR delegation led by Hans-Joachim Bohme, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and first secretary of the SED Committee of the Halle Province; the Cuban delegation led by Jose Ramirez Cruz, candidate Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; the Czechoslovak delegation by Stefan Murio, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Slovak government; the Bulgarian delegation by Emil Christov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the Afghan delegation by Amanuddin Amin, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan; the Angolan delegation by Bornito de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-Workers' Party) and director of its Organizational Department; the Indian delegation by Ram Niwas Mirdha, minister of the textiles of the Republic of India; and the Mozambican delegation by Goncalves Sengo, special envoy of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [paragraph as received]

While in Kampuchea, the delegations, apart from their attendance in the celebrations of the Kampuchean anniversary, met with President Heng Samrin; attended a National Day banquet offered by the PRPK Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers; watched a fireworks display; and visited many economic and cultural establishments.

**Party Journal Hails SRV Troop Pullout Move**

*BK1001041589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Another Important Constructive Initiative of the PRK and SRV"—date not given]

[Text] At the grand meeting held on 6 January to mark the 10th anniversary of the 7 January national day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, announced the agreement reached between the Governments of the PRK and SRV to completely withdraw the remaining Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia no later than September 1989 if a political solution to the Cambodian problem is achieved. Within the framework of this political solution, the

withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops should proceed simultaneously with the cessation of both the military aid to and the provision of sanctuaries for the Polpotists as well as other opposition Cambodian groups. And it is proposed that the implementation of all these agreements should be placed under effective international control.

This important constructive initiative has once again brought into the limelight the good-will position and attitude of the PRK and SRV in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem so as to bring an early end to the dispute and sufferings of the Cambodian people.

At the time when an overall settlement of the internal aspect of the Cambodian problem is yet to be reached, this new initiative of the PRK and SRV will open up opportunities for the process of seeking an agreement on the international aspect of the problem, that is, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and the cessation of military aid to and of the provision of sanctuaries for the Pol Potists and other opposition Cambodian factions. As a matter of fact, the framework of a political solution based on the linkage of the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia with the cessation of military aid to the opposition Cambodian groups taking refuge in Thai sanctuaries has already taken shape through the informal meeting in Jakarta last July, but has been sabotaged by the opposition Cambodian factions. What should be exposed most is that during the recent meeting in France Sihanouk set a five-point proposal as a precondition for negotiation. Of the five points, two deal with the demand, first, that the Pol Potist forces be preserved in a political solution and, second, that the forces of the PRK—the sole forces committed to preventing the return of the Pol Pot regime—be dissolved. This, in reality, is merely an attempt to open the door for Pol Pot to return and massacre the Cambodian people again. Sihanouk's latest ill-will activities and attitude have created more complications and greater delay for the search of a just and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem on the basis of the respect for the Cambodian people's interests and right to self-determination.

With a single-minded desire for peace so that it can build an independent and prosperous Cambodia, the PRK together with the SRV and LPDR has lately spared no efforts to bring their joint good will into full play and has conducted a number of concrete activities to find a political solution for the Cambodian problem and contribute to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace by transforming confrontation into dialogue on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit. The seven-point proposal on national reconciliation together with the new initiatives made at the working group's meeting in Paris by the PRK in addition to the joint proposal of the three Indochinese countries and the seven-point proposal of the LPDR constitute clear proof of this spirit. At the same time, based on the growth and maturity of the Cambodian revolution advancing toward independently assuming the task of national defense, the



remaining 18,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops of the 50,000-strong seventh partial withdrawal were repatriated in December 1988. As in the past, world public opinion has welcomed and highly appreciated it, regarding this act of the PRK and SRV as an important contribution to the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Moreover, what is interesting is the independent step taken by the PRK and SRV in shortening the time for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops to just 9 months. This is an enlightened, reasonable goodwill that conforms with the expectation of countries that have been giving aid to the Pol Potists and the tripartite coalition.

As a matter of fact, the framework of a political solution to the Cambodian problem cannot be possible if the good will comes only from one side. It requires the sincere and concrete participation of all parties concerned. It is our opinion that this is the most appropriate time for the six ASEAN countries to join the three Indochinese countries in realizing an agreement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and the cessation of aid to the Polpotists and the tripartite coalition. The struggle to achieve a just and reasonable political solution while protecting the gains of the revolution and preserving the interests and right to self-determination of our people will encounter difficulties and roadblocks because the factions on the other side continue to have maneuvers and tricks and take advantage of our good will to win what they have failed on the battlefield over the past 10 years. Furthermore, as already announced, even if there is no political solution at all, the Vietnamese volunteer troops will still continue to proceed with the complete withdrawal from Cambodia in 1990 or in the 1st quarter of that year at the latest. For this reason, as far as our people are concerned, no duty is more important from now on than to double efforts in building and steadily strengthening our own forces to successfully fulfill the strategic tasks of the Cambodian revolution: to bring prosperity to the nation and happiness and well-being to the people.

#### **SPK Reports SRV Press Comments on Pullout**

*BK1001002889 Phnom Penh SPK in French  
1136 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jan (SPK)—The road toward a settlement of the Cambodian problem has been paved, noted the daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in its 7 January commentary.

The newspaper recalls the statements made by the chairman of Cambodia's Council of State, Heng Samrin, and the general of the CPV Central Committee, Nguyen Van Linh, at the celebration of the 10th national day of the PRK on the possible complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers in September 1989 within the framework of a political solution. It is a confirmation of the confidence in the correctness and of the real potential of the Cambodian revolution, says the newspaper before adding:

The statements of the Cambodian and Vietnamese leaders reflect the goodwill and determination of the two countries to peacefully resolve the problem of Cambodia, which responds to the fervent aspiration of the Cambodian people to live in peace and to the prevailing trend toward dialogue in the world and the region.

Both countries wish to arrive at an overall political solution for the internal and international aspects of the Cambodian problem and to achieve the common objectives of putting an end to external interference, guaranteeing to the Cambodian people their right to self-determination, and eliminating the risks of the genocidal Pol Pot regime's return. The settlement of the international aspect will constitute a positive step toward a complete solution, while the resolution of the internal aspect must be carried out by the Cambodian parties themselves.

The PRK and the SRV are firmly convinced that a political solution to the Cambodian problem can be found if the parties concerned show their goodwill and adopt realistic viewpoints, says the newspaper.

At present, in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, the gaps between the positions of the parties have narrowed although differences still exist.

The SRV is ready to sit at the negotiating table at any time and any place, with the firm determination to find a fair and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem, the newspaper says in conclusion.

For its part, the daily NHAN DAN noted in its editorial marking the 10th anniversary of the PRK's national day: This recent decision taken by Vietnam and the PRK reflects the maturity of the PRK.

According to the daily, positive changes in the socioeconomic life in the PRK are irrefutable. An entire society has in fact been revived from the ruins left behind by the genocidal regime, with the smooth functioning of both the infrastructure and superstructure.

The international prestige and position of the PRK have not ceased to grow, NHAN DAN says before adding: The fact that Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan recently declared himself ready to welcome Chairman Heng Samrin [as received] in Bangkok more than suffices to prove this reality.

#### **Son Sann Notes 7 January Anniversary**

*BK0801090389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Station reporter's interview with Son Sann, KPNLF president and CGDK prime minister, on Cambodian situation; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] I am a VOK reporter. Greetings to His Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF president and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government. Please allow me to ask you the following questions.

1. In January 1989, this month, 10 years have passed since the Vietnamese aggressor troops occupied Cambodia. On 7 January, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime staged great celebrations. What is your excellency's reaction to 7 January 1989?

[Son Sann] The VOK question addresses the reaction of all of us in the tripartite coalition government. For 10 years we have been struggling to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors. We will show the world that we have suffered greatly from the time the Vietnamese aggressors captured Phnom Penh, remaining in Cambodia ever since. In these past 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, we have tried to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese aggressors. This is a point we should not forget.

After hearing from you that Phnom Penh is celebrating with fanfare and a parade, and with slogans displaying the pictures of Karl Marx, Lenin, Ho Chi Minh, and so on, I do not understand. I do not understand this because the problem in Cambodia is the issue of Vietnam committing aggression against and occupying our country. The duty of all Cambodians is to chase the Vietnamese out in order to liberate our country so that it will become an independent country. Our desire is to see our country become a genuinely independent country without adopting an ideology brought from outside for us to follow. We should follow the civilization and cultural heritage left to us by our ancestors, such as Buddhism.

Therefore, I would like to remind all compatriots to remember that we are Cambodians and we should do whatever we can so that Cambodia, in the future, will become an independent country without any Vietnamese mixing with Cambodians and with no Vietnamese combatants hiding in the Cambodian national forces.

[Reporter] Thank you, your excellency. Another point: While the world is striving to assist Cambodia in finding a political solution, the Heng Samrin regime has been trying to increase the size of its army, up to 100,000 men according to information I have received. What is your excellency's view on this issue?

[Son Sann] If this is true, if compatriots in Phnom Penh—be it Heng Samrin or Hun Sen—really want to do this, I do not think it is in accordance with the general aspiration of Cambodians. Cambodians inside the country, along the border, or abroad, all of us only aspire to independence, peace, and prosperity for our country, and unity. If this is really true, I do not understand.

If that is the case, I would like to ask this: Why do those in Phnom Penh increase their forces? We are currently striving to liberate our country from the Vietnamese aggressors. We are currently fighting the Vietnamese, we are not fighting Cambodians. Now that Vietnam has said it is withdrawing its troops, why are people in Phnom Penh increasing their forces? What for? There are reports, if this is true, that there are many Vietnamese soldiers hiding among the Heng Samrin troops. If this is

so, this is contrary to what I think, and it is contrary to the view of all Cambodians who want to see an independent Cambodia with peace and freedom. If this is true, if Vietnamese soldiers are allowed to be in the Cambodian forces, this would mean that Cambodians are fighting Cambodians. Vietnam has said it is withdrawing. If, later on, there is fighting, it would be among Cambodians. This is nonsense. Who would go along with this? Those who do go along with it have committed a grave error toward the nation.

I would like to add this. We have been saying to all compatriots, including those from Phnom Penh at the Bogor meeting, that all of us, the four Cambodian parties—three in the current coalition government and one on the Phnom Penh side—should be united in our thinking and should solve the Cambodian problem ourselves. If there is assistance from the international community, we would be grateful for it. However, it is our duty to see that peace comes from Cambodians first. This would be more desirable. Thus, I appeal to everyone on all sides not to increase their forces or to fight. Because if Vietnam is withdrawing, who are we fighting? Cambodians.

Furthermore, I have repeatedly said that the Sihanouk side and our KPNLF side are nationalists and not adherents of any socialist or communist regimes. We absolutely cannot accept any socialist or communist framework. The Phnom Penh side has already told people there that we cannot be part of the Phnom Penh framework because it is not a nationalist framework. Besides, it is one that was put up by the Vietnamese aggressors in Phnom Penh. Also, we are not asking compatriots in Phnom Penh to accept the Khmer Rouge's framework. We know that those compatriots will not agree to this. This is why, we—the side of the Samdech Sihanouk and the front [KPNLF]—and the tripartite coalition government have agreed that we should set up a new four-party coalition government that includes everyone to organize free general elections with an international guarantee for security for all of us, and to enable our people to vote freely without pressure from anyone.

Suppose that in the future—since compatriots in Phnom Penh claim they have already organized everything—people voted freely to choose the Phnom Penh side, then the whole world would recognize that Phnom Penh is right and that Phnom Penh should rule the country. In that case, let us go ahead with elections. It is not that long, only a few more months to go, if these compatriots are Cambodians. However, suppose the people choose the Samdech Sihanouk side or the nationalist side, all of us would have to agree to this because we should adopt the Western democratic principle in settling the Cambodian problem. This would ensure security. Anything else will not do and would also be against the aspiration of all Cambodians inside the country, along the border, and abroad.

[Reporter] Thank you, Your Excellency Mr President. The Heng Samrin regime has so far refused to dissolve the regime propped up by Vietnam when it invaded



Cambodia. Therefore, it seems that the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem is at an impasse. In this case, does the KPNLF—with your excellency as president—have any new initiative in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem?

[Son Sann] There will be a solution as long as the international community understands the Cambodian problem and wants to solve it. Even China and the Soviet Union, which are currently negotiating, both want a political solution for Cambodia. So, why is one side now being stubborn and increasing its forces? All compatriots in the country can see that maybe those on that side do not want a political solution and do not want Cambodia to have peace soon. Otherwise, why increase their forces, I would like to ask. I have also asked what this is for. Vietnam has said it is withdrawing. If Vietnamese troops are allowed to hide among the Phnom Penh forces, who are these forces going to fight? Cambodians.

The point is that I, along with other parties in the coalition government, such as the party of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, we are all searching for a political solution to the Cambodian problem through the samdech's current five-point proposal. The Phnom Penh side, and others, ought to accept this five-point proposal. Even those on the Democratic Kampuchea side have already agreed with this proposal. Only the Phnom Penh side has not. If this side did agree, there would no longer be any obstacle to solving the problem. Vietnam has already stated that if the Cambodian parties agree among themselves, it will withdraw all of its troops. Thus, which Cambodian side does not agree? Three parties have already agreed. Only one party has not. If the latter agreed with the others, Vietnam would no longer have any excuses and would have to withdraw. This point is the key to the solution. If that one party does not agree, the international community will see and understand it accordingly.

I again appeal for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and for a quick end to our people's suffering because I know for certain that compatriots in Phnom Penh or anywhere else—as recently reported by correspondents—only want peace, freedom, and national independence. This is what all of us want. If you want a war among Cambodians, the people will realize it and then, you will no longer have a future.

[Reporter] Finally, does Your Excellency have anything to add for our compatriots inside the country?

[Son Sann] I would like to ask compatriots in the country to help preserve our culture, civilization, and religion. Please do not let foreigners hide among our forces. Please be understanding toward one another so that we can have peace soon. Please realize that if Cambodians understand one another, agree among themselves, and all of us cooperate in building peace for our Cambodian people, this would be a very noble cause. We are Cambodians. We have taken the wrong paths many times

since the seventies. We should now show the international community and the world that Cambodians can now understand one another and can build peace. This is a noble thing.

Later on, once we have achieved this, if we ask people for assistance in building our country, everyone will help. It would be because they had sympathy for us and because they had respect and admiration for us for we would have shown that we can govern the country. We can be glorious in the future. If you want to continue the fight, soon there will be no Cambodians left.

This is what I would like to tell compatriots inside the country. As for our resources, please preserve them and do not let anyone take them out of the country. We should not let other people take our soul, our resources, and our livestock. Please preserve all this for rebuilding our country. If we love our country, we should preserve these resources for Cambodians and Cambodian families in the country. Please do not let those from outside the country consume our society's resources.

[Reporter] On behalf of the VOK listeners and in my own name, I would like to express thanks to Your Excellency Son Sann, KPNLF president and prime minister of the Cambodian coalition government, for talking to our compatriots.

**Urges Control Over Troop Withdrawal**  
*BK1001091689 Hong Kong AFP in English 0841 GMT  
10 Jan 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 10 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann insisted Tuesday [10 January] on international control over the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

The former Cambodian prime minister told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that he also hoped to avoid a return to power of the Khmer Rouge by holding free elections in Cambodia.

"Everyone demands that there be international control and supervision" of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, he said.

"We have to be vigilant. We cannot believe take the declarations of the Vietnamese and the Phnom Penh government on trust".

Mr. Son Sann also claimed Vietnamese troops were serving in Phnom Penh's Armed Forces.

"It is very serious," he said. "It means that the Vietnamese are preparing their return to Cambodia after an eventual false departure."



Mr. Son Sann's comments follow the Vietnamese announcement last week of a total troop withdrawal by September as part of an eventual political settlement to the Cambodian problem.

Vietnam says it has about 50,000 troops remaining in Cambodia.

Mr. Son Sann heads one of the two non-communist Cambodian resistance groups in a U.N.-recognized tripartite coalition fighting Hanoi's 10-year-old occupation of Cambodia since toppling the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and setting up a client government in Phnom Penh.

The Khmer Rouge forms the military backbone of the resistance movement while former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk heads the other non-communist group.

Mr. Son Sann insisted, however, that he hoped to avoid a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during its three-and-a-half year rule.

"If we are able to arrive at free and general elections under international supervision and the presence of a peace-keeping force, we can hope that the Cambodian people will not vote for the Khmer Rouge," Mr. Son Sann said.

"It is the only way to eliminate the Khmer Rouge. The Vietnamese cannot do it, nor can Heng Samrin (president of the Phnom Penh government), or the non-communist factions," he added.

**Refugees Demonstrate Against SRV Troops**  
*BK0801085789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jan 89*

[Text] Yesterday, the 10th anniversary of the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops, thousands of Cambodian people in camps along the border demonstrated for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. These Cambodians, representing nearly 200,000 Cambodians at Site 2, quietly demonstrated with various slogans, in particular one demanding that Vietnam leave Cambodia. People at site 2 are those who are loyal to the KPNLF with His Excellency Son Sann as president.

In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime also organized rallies to mark the 10th anniversary of the propping up of the Phnom Penh regime by the Hanoi Vietnamese. In his address on the occasion, Heng Samrin appealed for continued efforts to solve the Cambodian problem through political means, which could bring peace and stability to the Cambodian people and Southeast Asia.

Heng Samrin, a former Khmer Rouge army leader, said the entire Cambodian people want to solve the problem in such a way that the Khmer Rouge regime cannot

return to power in Cambodia. The celebration in Phnom Penh was attended by Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihane.

**VOK on Phnom Penh National Day Anniversary**  
*BK0901072489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Political commentary: "Which Way Is the Vietnamese Ship Leading the Cambodians?"]

[Text] The 7th of January 1979 was the day that the Cambodian people's untold misery under the barbarous Pol Pot regime ended. But a new era of Vietnamese oppression against Cambodia also started on that day.

In 1979, the Cambodian people who survived from the Pol Pot regime were forced to climb aboard the Vietnamese ship, that is the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin communist regime. Which way is this Vietnamese ship leading the Cambodians? To answer this question, all Cambodians should take a look at what the Heng Samrin regime and Vietnam are doing in Cambodia.

After driving out the Pol Pot regime, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime have tried to drag Cambodia into the Vietnam-dominated Indochinese federation plan which has long been known by Cambodian intellectuals and the international community.

Vietnam has altered Cambodian history to prevent Cambodian children from learning about the real history regarding the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia. It has forced the Cambodian people to shout the slogan: "Long live the ten-thousand-year-old Vietnam-Cambodia solidarity". It has also tried to indoctrinate Cambodian youths with communism. Why has it done this? Is it not in order to blaze a trail for Vietnam to lord over Cambodia and make all Cambodians obey the Vietnamese will?

Vietnam has kept clamoring that 7 January is the victory day for the Cambodian people. But, the Cambodian people know well that 7 January is the day that Cambodia fell under the Indochinese federation plan. Vietnam's ship is now gradually leading the Cambodians toward this goal.

Vietnam has resorted to such pretexts as the threat of the Pol Pot regime and the threat of Pol Pot to lure the Cambodian people to stay under the Heng Samrin communist regime, the regime which will finally lead Cambodia to join the Indochinese federation.

The Cambodians have learned a lesson about the true nature of the Vietnamese. The Cambodians still remember all the Vietnamese tricks very well. The lesson regarding the loss of the Champa Empire and Cambodia's Kampuchea Kraom territory is still fresh in the memory of all Cambodians.

Thus, 7 January is not the day on which the Cambodians should thank the Vietnamese. It is the day that all Cambodians must be alerted to the fact that Cambodia's Angkor Land will certainly become another Champa Empire if all of them do not fight.

The method that the Vietnamese are using in an attempt to swallow up Cambodia is no longer the harsh one they used in the past. It is by indoctrinating the Cambodians with communism and making them oppose their own fellow Cambodians.

The Vietnamese cannot deceive the Cambodians about the real nature of 7 January. All Cambodians know well that 7 January was the beginning of a new era of Vietnamese oppression in Cambodia.

The Cambodians will always fight until this new Vietnamese oppressive policy is smashed once and for all.

**DK Leaders Support Sihanouk Peace Plan**  
*BK1001065889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, leaders of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, reaffirmed their support to the recent note on the five-point proposal for a solution to the Cambodian problem conveyed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to friendly countries.

In a letter to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen stated that the samdech's note more clearly showed the international community and [words indistinct] that the five-point proposal put forth by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is a (?viewpoint) for an equitable and durable political solution to the Cambodian problem.

In their letter dated 4 January, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen said the Samdech's proposal has greatly encouraged the Cambodian people and [words indistinct] fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to strengthen their unity for the just national liberation struggle.

**Indonesia**

**Details of President Suharto Budget Speech**

**Discusses Oil, Gas Revenues**  
*BK0701113289 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0610 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Jakarta, January 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—State revenues from oil and natural gas in the 1989-1990 draft state budget are estimated to reach almost rupiah 7,899.7 billion. (US \$1: rupiah 1733).

"This means a decline of almost 11 percent from rupiah 8,855.8 billion in the 1988-1989 state budget", President Suharto said, when he introduced the financial note and the 1989-1990 draft state budget to the plenary session of the DPR-RI (Indonesian parliament) here on Saturday [7 January].

The head of state said, non-oil/gas revenues on the other hand will be over rupiah 17 trillion, which means an increase of 34 percent.

The non-oil/gas revenues will constitute almost 69 percent of the total domestic revenues. "This picture shows encouraging developments, because the decline in oil/gas revenues of rupiah 1 trillion is compensated by increased non-oil/gas revenues amounting to rupiah 4 trillion", President Suharto said.

These figures, on the one hand, show what effects oil prices in the market have on the state revenues. Whereas, on the other hand, they indicate success in expanding the sources of domestic revenues from the non-oil/gas sector. He added.

The draft state budget of 1989-1990, the first year of Repelita V (Fifth Five-Year Development Plan, 1989-1994) reaches an overall amount of rupiah 36.57 trillion, which means an increase of around 26.3 percent from the 1988-1989 state budget which amounted to rupiah 28.96 trillion.

The president said, Indonesia has diversified its sources of state revenues and foreign exchange in the post-oil era. The results have been quite encouraging, he added.

"However, the role of oil and gas is still important, both in terms of state and foreign exchange revenues. As far as Indonesia is concerned, it still needs a reasonable and stable level of oil prices for its economic growth", the president said.

The head of state continued, together with the other members of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC), Indonesia has tried its best to reach a reasonable and stable level of oil prices.

It was a great relief indeed, when OPEC reached an agreement on price and production levels recently, he added.

The OPEC member countries in its latest meeting in Vienna at the end of November reached an agreement on the production limit of 18.5 million barrels per day and a projected price of US\$ 18 per barrel for the first semester of 1989.

President Suharto continued his address, saying, nevertheless, in drafting the 1989-1990 state budget, the government very cautiously bases its calculations on the average oil price of US \$14 per barrel.

This definitely does not mean that Indonesia is pioneering to set the oil prices below the OPEC target. On the contrary, it is to Indonesia's interest that oil prices are high and stable, he said.

Should the prices rise above the present calculations, the best possible advantage will be taken of this windfall to facilitate development, the president added.

Minister of Mining And Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita is convinced that the crude oil price target of US\$ 14 per barrel which is the base of calculations in the 1989-1990 draft state budget, can be achieved.

"In January Indonesia already sold its crude against US \$15 per barrel. As such the price target has been surpassed", Ginanjar said to editors-in-chief of news agencies, newspapers and magazines, when he, together with other economic ministers, gave a briefing about the 1989-1990 draft state budget here on Friday evening.

Ginandjar said, the price of oil is expected to remain stable, unless a member or members of the OPEC violate(s) the quota through overproduction or the approaches carried out by OPEC to persuade the non-OPEC countries to decrease their production, fail.

Meanwhile Minister of Finance J.B. Sumarlin gave an explanation about the reason why the oil price target of US \$16 per barrel in the 1988-1989 state budget had been lowered to US \$14 per barrel in the 1989-1990 draft state budget.

"Although the crude oil price is currently showing a tendency of improving, signs of uncertainty are still persisting", Sumarlin said.

Through the decline in oil/gas revenues from rupiah 8.85 trillion in the 1988-1989 state budget to rupiah 7.89 trillion in the draft state budget, the role of oil/gas in the state budget has declined from 40.6 percent to only 31.3 percent.

#### **Explains Nonoil Revenues**

BK0701113689 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0725 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia's domestic revenues from non-oil/gas for the forthcoming five-year development plan (1989/1990 - 1993/1994) are set at rupiah 130.4 trillion or to increase annually by an average 23 percent in order to meet the target of five percent annual growth during the period. (U.S.\$ 1: rupiah 1733).

The target requires a quite large capital from the government as well as private savings, according to the financial statement and the draft national budget for 1989/1990 introduced by the president before the Parliament Saturday.

High revenues from the non-oil/gas sector are necessary for a balance with the drop in the oil/gas income and an increase in the routine expenditures needed to maintain smooth administration.

As the increase in domestic revenues is faster than that of routine expenditures the government savings are estimated to keep on increasing during the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan and will reach rupiah 18.9 trillion by the end of the period so that total government savings are estimated to reach rupiah 47.1 trillion.

The development fund is projected at rupiah 107.5 trillion, which is expected from the government savings and foreign loans, or about 49 percent of the total demands for investment which are set at rupiah 219.6 trillion.

This means that the public will have to bear around 51 percent of the total demands or around rupiah 49.5 trillion or that state revenues from the tax and non-oil/gas sectors will be the backbones of the national investment funding in the future.

The development fund is estimated to increase larger in the last few years of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan with government savings increasing faster than that of foreign loans.

Routine expenditures in 1989/1990 are projected at rupiah 23,445 billion or to increase by 16.8 percent.

The quite large increase is due to the raise in the salary of the civil servants, the Armed Forces members, and pensioners which is to start in January 1989.

It is also because of an increase in foreign loan repayment which is estimated to reach rupiah 12,088 billion.

Although there is an increase of rupiah 1,480 billion from the national budget of 1988/1989 the influence of foreign loan repayment on routine expenditures will decrease from 52.9 percent in 1988/1989 to 51.6 percent in 1989/1990.

The increase in foreign loan repayment is closely linked with the appreciation of several foreign currencies against the U.S dollar and rupiah in the last few years.

Efficiency and effectiveness will be continuously exercised and even stepped up in the years to come in order to build adequate government savings.

The government savings in 1989/1990 is projected at rupiah 1,804.8 billion as the domestic revenues will be higher than the routine expenditures.

The amount is slightly higher than that of the 1988/1989 fiscal year, which was rupiah 1,737 billion.



The government savings along with the development revenues increase the fund for development which is estimated to reach rupiah 13,29.9 billion.

The government savings will be used for financing projects which are really productive, efficient and labour intensive regarding its strategic role in the national investment.

#### **Describes Industrial Sector**

*BK0701113189 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0619 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 7 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto stated here Saturday that the share of industrial sector in the national production during the next five years is expected to go up from 14.4 percent to 16.9 percent.

Addressing the plenary session of the House of Representatives to present the draft 1989/90 state budget, the president further said that for the same period the share of agricultural sector will diminish from 23.2 percent to 21.6 percent.

The process towards a balance between the agricultural and industrial sectors, he went on, is also followed by the process towards a balance between the oil/gas and non-oil/gas sectors.

The president further said that when in 1988 the share of the oil/gas sector in the national production was 19.8 percent, in 1993 it will go down to 16.3 percent.

With such a growth rate of these various sector, followed by the adoption of special measures such as labour-intensive programs and transmigration, hopefully most of the coming additional work force could be absorbed, he insisted.

Meanwhile, the president also disclosed in the supplement of his address that deregulatory measures in the industrial sector have made the country's industrial commodities able to compete in the international market.

He said that the deregulatory measures, adopted by the government since 1984, were aimed at boosting the growth of the industrial sector in order to make the industrial commodities able to compete in the international market.

The industrial sector from 1984 to 1987 has been encouragingly growing at an average of 10.2 percent annually, which in turn has also boosted the growth rate of the national economy at an average of 4.0 percent annually.

However, the president stressed that in time of limited funds, it is extremely important to make efforts to create new low-cost employment opportunities.

According to President Suharto, the answer lies in the development of small-scale, traditional and informal enterprises, as well as cooperatives.

Because of their very important role in the national economy, primarily in providing job opportunities, the president called for the creation of a climate that support their initiatives.

Suharto also called on state apparatus to wisely and carefully provide guidance to such enterprises so that it does not kill them instead.

#### **Reports on Agriculture Sector**

*BK0701123289 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0650 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Jakarta, January 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—For the coming five years, development expenses in the agricultural sector are calculated to reach the amount of rupiah 11 trillion, while for the first year (1989-1990), rupiah 2 trillion will be made available from the current draft state budget which reaches an overall amount of rupiah 36.57 trillion. (U.S. \$1: rupiah 1733).

In his address, when he introduced the 1989-1990 draft state budget to the plenary session of parliament here on Saturday, President Suharto said, these expenses will be used to improve production of food crops, animal husbandry, fishery and plantations.

In Repelita V (Fifth Five-Year Development Plan, 1989-1994), which commences on April this year, the government has set the target of the average economic growth rate per year at five percent. In this connection the agricultural sector is expected to achieve a 3.6 percent annual growth rate, with an increase rate of rice production of 3.2 percent per year in the framework of stabilizing the self-sufficiency in food.

According to the president, of the total expenses in the agricultural sector during the five years (rupiah 11 trillion), about six trillion will be used for operational activities, maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing irrigation network, the construction of new irrigation networks, development of swampy areas and flood control.

Indonesia achieved self-sufficiency in rice in 1984, when rice production reached 25.9 million tons. In 1988, production increased to 28.3 million tons. This increase was due to the increase of the cultivated areas each year and expansion of the areas cultivated under the intensification and special intensification scheme, including the utilization of fertilizer, pesticide and agricultural instructors.

Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports are in general still dominated by agricultural commodities, such as rubber, copra, coffee and pepper. The prices of these primary commodities in the international market are generally

weak, among other things due to the stiff competition from countries producing similar commodities, and protection carried out by consumer countries.

However, remarks in the financial note which accompanied the 1989-1990 draft state budget said, that for the period April-November 1988, the prices of several non-oil/gas commodities in the international market were very encouraging compared with the price level in March 1988.

**Comment on East Java Speaker Communist Links**  
*BK1001051689 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST*  
*in English 5 Jan 89 p 1*

[Text] Jakarta (JP): East Java military commander Maj. Gen. Sugeng Subroto has said that the father of the outgoing chairwoman of the provincial House of Representatives (DPR) was involved in the now-defunct Indonesian Communist Party (PKI).

The chairwoman submitted her resignation recently giving as the reason that she would have to join her husband, head of the Surabaya prosecution office, who had been transferred to Jakarta. But the resignation was submitted amidst rumours saying that she and some other local DPRD [regional house of representatives] members are not "environmentally clean." The authorities are now mounting an anti-leftist drive and several officials have lost their jobs for their leftist connections.

Yesterday the Surabaya daily JAWA POS quoted Gen. Sugeng as saying that he first got a tip about the identity of Mrs. Sunardi's father seven months ago and serious investigations have confirmed leftist activities. The commander said that Mrs. Sunardi had never been directly involved in a communist activity, but that she had hidden her father's background.

Sugeng called Mrs. Sunardi's resignation a wise step. He said that based on an investigation he concluded that the outgoing chairwoman had done her job flawlessly. "Her loyalty to the state ideology, Pancasila, is good," Sugeng added. Her effort to hide her father's identity might have been based on her desire to survive, the commander said.

Mrs. Sunardi, the only woman to have led a provincial DPRD, has been active in the ruling party, Golkar, since 1964. In 1971 she was elected chairwoman of the Malang regency DPRD and last year of the provincial House.

Sugeng also said that some other former left wing activists are still holding important posts in the province but they are not ideologically motivated. "They just want to survive and keep their families on the surface," he said.

Another report said yesterday that the Golkar executive board will soon discuss Mrs. Sunardi's resignation and find a successor in the East Java DPRD.

Minister of Home Affairs Rudini has said that the chairwoman has the right to quit the post for whatever reason. "It is her personal right," Rudini said adding that he had not received a report about the case from the governor of the Indonesia's largest province. "I've just read about it in the papers," the minister added.

**Laos**

**Paper Condemns U.S. Downing of Libyan Fighters**  
*BK0801101389 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0909 GMT 8 Jan 89*

["Laos Condemns U.S. Aggressive Acts Against Libya"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, January 8 (KPL)—The downing of two Libyan aircraft by U.S. jet fighters on January 4, 1989 in the Mediterranean is an act of provocation, threatening and aggression against the Libyan people and the Arab world, writes the commentary of the Lao leading newspaper PASASON published here today.

The act is carried out by the Pentagon in a premeditated plan of international terrorism aimed at threatening and staging a new attack on Libya, the commentary says. It stressed that the allegation against Libya for its production public opinion. [sentence as received]

The act is not only a breach to international law and UN Charter but also runs counter to the common trend of solving all conflicts and disputes by peaceful means prevailing in the world, pointed out the commentary.

The Lao people pledge to stand side by side with the Libyan people in a struggle for its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the commentary concluded.

**Death of Japanese Emperor Commemorated**

**Condolences Sent**

*BK0901014689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] On 8 January, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of our country, sent a message of condolence to Emperor Akihito of Japan in Tokyo.

The message reads: The Lao Government and people are saddened to have received news of the passing away of Emperor Hirohito. We would like to take this opportunity to convey our sorrow and to share the grief with members of the royal family and the government and people of Japan. We pray that the soul of his imperial majesty, the late emperor, may rest in peace.

On the same occasion, the acting president of our country also sent a congratulatory message to Emperor Akihito on his ascension to the throne as the emperor of Japan.

The message reads: On behalf of the government and multiethnic people of Laos, I would like to express our wholehearted congratulations to you on your ascension to the throne as the emperor of Japan. We wish you, as emperor, and members of the royal family happiness and good health. We are confident that the fine relations between the countries and peoples of Laos and Japan will be continuously developed for the common interest of peace, stability, and cooperation in Asia and all over the world.

**Wreath-laying Honors Hirohito**

*BK1001100489 Vientiane KPL in English  
0914 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Vientiane, January 10 (KPL)—The representatives of the Lao Government headed by Acting President of the Republic Phoumi Vongvichit, this morning laid a wreath to pay the last respect to the late Emperor of Japan Hirohito.

Also attending the ceremony of condolences were Phoun Sipaseut, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister, along with other members of the government.

**Kaysone Phomvihan Returns From Phnom Penh**

*BK1001012689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Yesterday [9 January] afternoon, the delegation of the party and government of the LPDR, led by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, returned to Vientiane after attending the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the PRK national day held in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK, on 7 January.

During his stay in the PRK, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan visited a number of ruins in Phnom Penh.

Welcoming the comrade at Wattai Airport were comrade members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Sisomphon Lovansai, Sisavat Keobounphan, Sali Vongkhamsoo, Saman Vi-gnaket; Comrade Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; and members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, and several high-ranking cadres.

Comrade Long Kem, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

**Deputy Trade Minister on Foreign Aid, Loans**

*BK0901035589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Text] Since the beginning of 1988, after our party and government adopted a policy to promote and broaden investment and cooperation with foreign countries—both from the socialist and Western blocs—from all over the world, we have received long-term loans with low interest rates and grant aid from a number of countries. With regard to this development, Deputy Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations Dr Somphavan Inthavong pointed out the following:

[Begin Somphavan Inthavong recording] More capitalist countries, nonaligned countries, and international organizations have given us assistance since last year than in any other previous year. For example, Italy, which had never done so in previous years, began giving us aid in operating the Nam Houm irrigation project through the Mekong Development Organization. France, which formerly sent only a handful of specialists to our country and accepted a limited number of our technicians for further training, has now given us funds and technical and material assistance in a systematic manner to establish telecommunications and long-distance telephone systems in the near future. Switzerland, which has never given our country direct aid except through some international organizations, has sent its officials here to hold consultations with us. It is expected that the country will sign an agreement with us next week to provide grant aid worth some U.S. \$11 million to Laos to establish a new polytechnic school. Finland, which has never granted any aid to us in the past, has pledged to render indirect assistance to our country through the Mekong Development Organization in conducting a survey project of our rivers to prepare maps for helping to improve waterways transport services. The survey project will help us determine some navigational channels in our rivers, such as the Mekong River. The survey of the Mekong River has already begun with cooperation of the Mekong Development Organization.

In addition, the Netherlands—which is in Europe—has also given assistance. Another country is West Germany. These two West European countries have channeled their aid to our country through the Mekong Development Organization. For example, West Germany has purchased a barge for us to carry out cargo ferrying services at the Tha Naleng ferry landing. The Netherlands has helped us in building a modern ferry landing at Keng Kabao. Australia has done the same thing in building ferry landings at Pak Khon and Tha Deua in Sayaboury Province. It will continue rendering aid in a similar fashion to us in building ferry landings in Pak Beng, Paklai, and Luang Prabang. All this assistance comes from such major countries Sweden, Japan, Australia, Switzerland, Italy, France, Finland, the Netherlands, and West Germany, to mention to few. In addition, Austria—a small neutral country located next to Hungary—has helped us carry out a survey project since



1988. It has cooperated with Sweden and Switzerland in carrying out a survey project to set up a cement factory here. (?All these Western countries) have paid attention to giving (?grant) aid to Laos.

Other countries, such as India and Burma, have also given aid to us. Burma gave us water pumps, rice, and salt. India has given us water buffaloes for milking and has sent some experts to help develop our country. These are nonaligned countries. Indonesia frequently sent gifts and aid packages to us in the past. It is also a nonaligned country.

As we all know, a new development just occurred when we recently signed a trade agreement with China. Trade and Foreign Economic Affairs Minister Phao Bounnaphon signed the trade agreement with Chinese leaders in Beijing. In the near future, we will also receive a trade and economic cooperation delegation and experts from the DPRK who will consult with us on how we can develop cooperation with each other and in what fields they can give assistance to us.

Another new development has just evolved. We have signed several agreements with Thailand. The prime ministers of Laos and Thailand recently signed a joint communique spelling out many areas of cooperation between the two countries. Numerous measures have also been adopted to ensure the implementation of this joint communique.

All this is a new development in the relations between our LPDR and some other countries—near and far. [end recording]

**Trade Minister on Visits to Hungary, PRC**  
*BK0601133589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*1200 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Text] As already reported, a Lao trade and foreign economic relations delegation led by Phao Bounnaphon, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade and foreign economic relations, recently visited Hungary and the PRC respectively to attend the 10th session of the Lao-Hungarian commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and to sign a government-level trade agreement with the PRC. In an interview with our correspondent on the success of the visits and the signing of the cooperation agreement, Phao Bounnaphon said:

At the 10th session held in Budapest, capital of the Hungarian People's Republic, the two sides reviewed the implementation of the agreement on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between Laos and Hungary in the past and subsequently outlined the direction for cooperation in 1989. After exchanging views at the session, the Lao-Hungarian commission signed a protocol on various issues, such as the utilization of loans and grant aid from the Hungarian government for building a bridge across the Se Kampho River on Highway No 18. Loans

will also be acquired from Hungary for use in the raising of chickens. With regard to this, the two sides agreed to put the chicken raising enterprise under a form of business accounting system and to turn it into a Lao-Hungarian joint venture. As for the construction of the Se Kampho Bridge on Highway No 18 in Laos, the Hungarian side agreed to provide assistance in the form of technical design and the provision of steel girders for the bridge construction, construction materials, and necessary equipment as well as technical experts to help in the construction. As for trade relations between the two countries, the two sides agreed to continue exchanging goods through various forms under the principles of maintaining trade equilibrium, goods bartering, direct selling through free currency exchange rates, and studying markets together. All this must be carried out on the basis of each side's practical abilities. With regard to scientific and technical cooperation, the two sides agreed to exchange experience in the fields of economic management, agriculture, processing industry, and public health. The Lao side also requested Hungary to continue assistance in upgrading technical standards for our Lao cadres and technicians beginning in the first quarter of 1989 when the protocol goes into effect.

In connection with the signing of the government-level trade agreement with the PRC, Phao Bounnaphon said:

[Begin recording] [Phao Bounnaphon] We signed a trade agreement for 1989 and exchanged notes on cross-border trade between provinces sharing a common border. Trade between the two countries is extremely important, for it will serve to further develop trading cooperation and increase understanding between the two countries, thus creating favorable conditions for developing economic cooperation in the future. Our side will export some industrial and forestry products and other goods produced here to China, especially wood products. We proposed to the Chinese side that our basic needs are equipment and tools for use in agricultural production as well as equipment for the construction industry, goods processing, and the improvement of our people's living conditions.

[Question] After the two countries have restored trade relations, will we also develop mutual relations or assistance in the technical and other fields?

[Phao Bounnaphon] I believe that in the future, after we exchange goods with each other, we will certainly restore cooperation in other fields as well. However, this depends on reciprocal action taken by the two sides. [end recording]

**Souban Salitthilat Departs for Paris Conference**  
*BK0701103489 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0908 GMT 7 Jan 89*

[Text] Vientiane, January 7 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat left here on January 7 for Paris, the capital of the Republic of France.

The delegation is to attend a conference of the signatories to the 1925 Geneva protocol on the prohibition of chemical weapons in warfare to be held in Paris on January 7-11.

The conference is to review the execution of the protocol and discuss measures aimed at curbing the use of chemical weapons.

The conference is also to accelerate the meeting on the elaboration of a convention for the complete elimination of chemical weapons and arms reduction processing in Geneva.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by deputy ministers and a number of high-ranking officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador of France to Laos Marc Menguy was also on hand on the occasion.

**1989 Youth Fair Closes in Vientiane**  
*BK0901104189 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0917 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Vientiane, January 9 (KPL)—"1989 Youth Fair" organized by the Central Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] at the Youth Park in Vientiane on December 31, 1988 wound up here on January 7, 1989.

Guests of honour to the closing ceremony were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, acting president of the Republic, president of the Lao Front for National Construction; Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the LPRP CC, minister of information and propaganda; and other high-ranking officials.

Delivering the closing speech, Mrs. Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP CC, first secretary of the LPRYU pointed out that the "1989 Youth Fair," the first of its kind, was held to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Lao People's Army.

Also on display were samples of items shown in the GDR which were awarded with 10 gold medals.

She further noted that the fair was also organized to welcome the rare white elephant named Nang Pha-gna Khamkeo Mingmouang Lao, a present from the party and state to the central committee of the LPRYU.

The fair was in anticipation of the forthcoming events to be hosted in Vientiane by the Lao youths such as the meeting between the youths of the LPRYU and the Soviet Komsomol Lenin youths, the meeting of the Southeast Asian Students Movement. The latter is to be held in early 1989. It was also meant to be a preparatory campaign for the 13th International Youth Festival to be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK in July 1989.

The 1989 Youth Fair consisted of 21 pavilions.

**Philippines**

**U.S. Bases Allegedly Harm AFP Development**  
*HK0901105189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*  
*GLOBE in English 9 Jan 89 p 2*

[By staff writer Julius F. Fortuna]

[Text] The presence of strategic U.S. air and naval bases in the Philippines has prevented Filipinos from further developing their own Navy and Air Force, an expert on Asia-Pacific affairs has said.

Meanwhile, U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar (Republican-Indiana) leaves this afternoon for Bangkok after a three-day visit to Manila where he met with top Philippine officials.

Accompanied by his wife and Sen. Thad Cochran (R-Mississippi), Lugar told Philippine officials that the U.S. government would take the lead role in an international aid plan to assist the Philippine economy.

He was scheduled to meet with Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus yesterday, but no information was immediately available on what they discussed.

However, observers believe that Lugar, who visited Subic Bay naval base during his visit, is expected to propose an early negotiation on the bases agreement which expires in 1991.

In a press briefing of the Asia-Pacific Peoples Conference for Peace, Dr. Jose Eliseo Rocamora of a Netherlands-based think-tank said the local military supports U.S. bases in the country because it gets the biggest slice of the pie in yearly American aid.

"The strongest base of support in the Philippines for continuing the U.S. military bases is the Philippine military, with the exception of the Navy and Air Force," Rocamora said.

He said that Navy and Air Force officials "resent the fact that American military presence has made it difficult to get more expensive ships and planes."

However, he said the leadership of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and two other major services—the Constabulary and the Army—are "very much in favor" of retaining the U.S. bases.

Of the total aid of U.S.\$481 million in "hard component" from the United States, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] will receive some U.S.\$200 million in military assistance, the expert said.

In a letter to President Aquino on October 17 last year, U.S. President Ronald Reagan pledged to allocate under the "best effort" pledge a total of U.S.\$400 million military assistance for the remaining two years of RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

Rocamora explained that the \$200 million allocated for the AFP for the year will be "on top" of Department of National Defense budget of P [pesos] 21.4 billion for Fiscal 1989.

The same \$200-million yearly allocation for the AFP is also almost half of the total "hard component" pledged by the United States for use of the bases here, Rocamora added.

At the same forum Jane Corpuz-Brock of the peace conference secretariat, said that after the conference, the delegates will participate in a "peace caravan" to demonstrate their opposition to nuclear weapons and to the presence of U.S. bases in Asia.

Cookie Diokno, another conference official, said her organization, the Campaign for a Sovereign Philippines, has plans to step up its campaign for the dismantling of the bases.

Philippine authorities have warned foreign delegates not to engage in "political activities, but conference organizers said their activities are open and legal.

Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said last week he had allowed foreign delegates to enter Manila but under certain conditions.

As for foreign delegates participation in demonstrations, Manglapus said this matter is being studied by the Department of Justice.

Commission on Immigration and Deportation Miriam Defensor-Santiago warned the foreign delegates to "behave" or face deportation.

#### **Termination of U.S Bases Termed 'Disruptive'**

HK1001024989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez said yesterday [9 January] that an abrupt termination of the Philippine-American Bases Agreement will be disruptive and will cause an economic upheaval affecting 78,000 Filipinos working at Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base. Pelaez said that if the bases agreement were to be terminated, it should be done in a gradual manner to be worked out by both the Philippines and the United States. It cannot be done [words indistinct], Pelaez stressed, referring to 1991, the termination date of the bases set by the Philippine Constitution. Pelaez cited the case of the British Government which took 5 years to convert their shipyard in Singapore from a naval facility to a civilian shipyard before turning it

over to Singapore. Clarifying a statement attributed to him that the Philippines will not extend the lease on the U.S. military bases in the country unless the U.S. backs a multibillion aid plan [words indistinct], Pelaez said he is [words indistinct] that there is a probability.

#### **Aquino To Study U.S. Bases for Debt Exchange**

HK1001102589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Manila, Jan 10 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said Monday she would study a plan to let two U.S. military bases stay in the Philippines beyond 1991 if a group of U.S. and Japanese banks assumed part of the country's foreign debt.

"All proposals will have to be considered and taken into account as we approach the process of reaching a decision when the time comes on the post-1991 future of the U.S. military facilities," she said.

But Mrs. Aquino added: "It would be premature to say whether we favor such an arrangement in the first place. We have not received such proposals and therefore not been able to study its terms."

"Secondly, I still would like to keep our options open on the post-1991 future of the U.S. military facilities," Mrs. Aquino added.

Philippine Ambassador to the United States Emmanuel Pelaez said Monday that U.S. and Japanese bankers were discussing the plan to write off part of the 28.9 billion dollar debt if Manila allowed the bases to stay after 1991.

Manila and Washington on October signed an agreement governing the lease of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the two largest overseas U.S. bases, in 1990 and 1991, the last two years of the 1947 agreement.

#### **Comment on Debt-for-Bases Deal**

HK1001051989 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 10 Jan 89 p 12

[By Cristina A. Godinez]

[Text] A debt-for-bases deal is being discussed within financial circles in both the U.S. and Japan as a possible option for the Philippine government to resolve its \$29-billion debt problem, Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez told newsmen yesterday.

One option for the Philippine government, Pelaez said, would be for a consortium of banks to buy the Philippine debt in exchange for the U.S. bases compensation "so our indebtedness will be reduced substantially."



Pelaez further clarified that the \$10-billion Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI) is not tied to the continued stay of the U.S. military bases. "I am definite that there is not going to be a quid pro quo provision (in the MAI)," Pelaez assured.

He said the MAI would be an ideal setting for debt relief because there are many countries and financial institutions involved.

The MAI, also known as the Philippine Aid Plan (PAP) or the mini-Marshall Plan, will fuel the country's Medium-Term Development Plan and finance 1,019 projects, including capital assistance and technical aid.

The Philippines expects funding to come from the U.S. Japan, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Australia, Denmark, Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, New Zealand and Singapore. South Korea and Brunei are also being tapped for assistance.

Pelaez also said the conversion of Clark Air Base, one of the major U.S. installations, into an economic zone is another option for the Philippine government.

The abrupt unilateral termination of the Military Bases Agreement by the Philippines, Pelaez warned, would be interpreted as "a move against the U.S. in which case you can't expect capitalists to put their money here."

He said the investment program will be the first thing to be affected by the Philippine option to terminate the agreement.

The unilateral termination of the agreement by the Philippines, Pelaez explained, would be perceived by investors as a ground for political instability.

He said the Philippines needs investments now that it is lagging behind Malaysia and Thailand. The dislocation of the economy might lead to the deterioration of security and political upheaval, he added.

Moreover, Pelaez emphasized that "we must not think of our security alone, but the security of the region as well."

The Bush administration will continue the Reagan policy of "supporting democracy and President Cory Aquino," according to Pelaez.

In a related development, Senator Richard Lugar told newsmen in a press conference at the conclusion of his three-day visit to the Philippines that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will submit to the U.S. Congress a proposal for a \$200 million appropriation as part of the MAI.

**Government 'Warily Eyeing' Antibases Conference**  
*HK1001084589 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[By Mynardo Macaraig]

[Text] Manila, Jan 10 (AFP)—The Philippine Government is warily eyeing a regional anti-foreign bases conference scheduled here Thursday on suspicion that its real purpose is to provide support for local communist insurgents.

About 200 activists from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the Pacific island nations are due to attend the Asia-Pacific People's Conference on Peace and Development from January 12-15, sponsored by both foreign and local leftist groups.

Ben Bartlett, the Australian convenor of the meeting, says it is intended to focus on the negative effects of all foreign bases in the Asia-Pacific region, be they American, French or Soviet.

But he admits that "the reality is that in the region, they are mostly U.S. bases."

Among the possible activities on the delegates' schedule are rallies at the U.S. Subic Naval Base northwest of here as well as at various embassies of countries with bases in the region.

But Manila suspects many of the activists will also be meeting secretly with Filipino communist rebels, to express moral support and gather material to embarrass the country and perhaps even to provide financial assistance.

Many officials, including former human rights lawyer Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez and Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, have warned the activists on local laws against interfering in Philippine internal affairs.

The activists in turn charge that the accusations are part of a U.S.-orchestrated "red scare" to obscure their pacifist, anti-nuclear message.

"It just seems to me there is a lot of hysterical reaction on the part of the authorities of this country" on a possible link to New People's Army (NPA) guerillas, Mr. Bartlett said.

"We think that this is a regional conference. The question of bases in the region is not simply a Philippine problem," he added.

However, focus on the meeting will likely be on the Philippines, delegates admitted. Many of them have been here for weeks ahead of the conference, conducting "study trips" around the country sponsored by local leftist groups, where they can observe firsthand the "effects of militarization."

"What we're trying to look at is how militarization actually impedes...appropriate development," Mr. Bartlett said, adding that militarization here was linked to the U.S. bases' presence.

Observers said the conference was likely to come out with sharp criticism of the Philippine Government's conduct of its 20-year old war against the NPA.

Washington provides Manila with military aid as part of compensation for hosting the bases, and their presence here supposedly frees the government from external defense concerns, allowing concentration on the guerrillas.

The military has accused many of the conference's local sponsors of being communist front organizations. These organizations, such as the New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan), a leftist coalition, have denied such charges.

Mr. Bartlett admitted that judging from the results of their "study tours" a statement on the much-criticized human rights situation here was likely to come out of the conference.

But he maintained that "we do not intend to try to meet illegal organizations."

Mr. Bartlett admitted the local left was playing a large part in the meeting, but said: "It just happens that if you're a left-winger, you tend to be opposed to U.S. bases all over the world."

The Philippine military has repeatedly warned of donations the NPA receives from private groups overseas, charging that at least 15 million dollars was channeled by these sources to the guerrillas in 1987.

They also charge that much of the NPA's support in the region comes from leftist groups in Europe, New Zealand, Australia and Japan.

The NPA's political leadership has admitted it is trying to garner more international support, but deny receiving any substantial foreign aid.

Visiting activists, scholars and journalists have long been able to go to the countryside and meet face-to-face with NPA leaders. Last year, a Swedish communist leader and a West German pastor were briefly held by the military when they were caught inside a guerrilla zone.

The two admitted they had met with the NPA but denied charges they had helped the guerrillas raid a town earlier that year.

**Soviet Union 'Willing' To Hire Filipinos**  
HK0901100789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] The Soviet Union is willing to engage the services of skilled Filipinos.

According to Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor Jr, the Soviet Union needs about 3 million laborers. Job opportunities in this country have dramatically improved because of the economic principles being enforced by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Earlier, the Soviet Union had refused to hire Filipino workers.

**Aquino Sends Condolences on Hirohito's Death**  
HK0701034589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Text] President Aquino today expressed grief over the death of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. In her message of condolence, the president said that she will always remember the kindness shown her by the emperor when she visited Japan in 1986.

Hirohito died of cancer at 0636 today.

**Visits Japanese Embassy**  
HK0901083789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] President Corazon C. Aquino visited the Japanese Embassy in Manila. She paid her respects to the portrait of the Japanese Emperor Hirohito. She quietly bowed in front of the emperor's portrait, which is surrounded by flowers.

In her talk with Ambassador Tanaka, the president recalled the warm welcome she received from Emperor Hirohito and former Crown Prince Akihito when she visited Japan in 1986. President Aquino signed the Japanese Embassy's condolence book.

It was reported that the president is still thinking about whether she will personally attend Emperor Hirohito's burial on 24 February or send a representative.

**Aquino Delivers Speech to Manila Police Force**  
HK0901064789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0148 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Speech by President Corazon Aquino at the Philamlife Auditorium on the occasion of the 88th anniversary of the Manila Police Force—live; in English; slantlines indicate passage in Tagalog]

[Text] General Alfredo Lim, Your Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin, Senator Maceda, Congressman Ocampo, Mayor Lopez, Under Secretary Reyes, General Montano, Chairman Campo, General Aguirre, Governor Cruz, officers, men, and women of the Western Police District, fellow workers in government, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

/Before anything else, I would like to extend to our guests and to all our countrymen my heartfelt New Year's greetings. [applause] To all the Manila Police personnel, I would like to greet you on the 88th anniversary of your agency./

The Manila Police organization has held fast to the honor of being called Manila's finest. It is well deserved, that honor, particularly in the period of General Alfredo Lim's forceful leadership. [applause] It has discharged with distinction the traditional police role of maintaining peace and order in the capital city. It has added to that distinction by playing a signal role in the defense of democracy and in the stunning defeats of its enemies. It has proved by its vigorous enforcement of the laws, its relentless suppression of political anarchy and plain criminality, that democracy can protect itself quite well if it has just two basic qualities—loyalty and courage. These qualities the Manila Police has in abundance, I am grateful to say.

Like the oldest police organization, the Manila Police is expected to provide the role model for police organizations throughout the rest of the country. Its efforts to close its ranks and impose internal discipline must have shown us that this is the more difficult and challenging task. The task is (?always) the first question of political science. Who will guard the guardians? Who will police the police?

The Manila Police has been very conscious of the importance of its task, for on it depends the continuing feat of our community, and the primacy of law and order, and the usefulness of government. I am pleased to say that the Manila Police has pursued relentlessly the cleansing of its ranks. Our community need not fear that the continuing purge initiated by General Lim will reduce the forces committed to law and order. By ruling out all but the best, this process can only have a multiplying effect on the efficiency of the organization that will remain. Anyway, the pride of the Western Police District is not in its numbers but in its quality.

An anniversary is the time for celebration, especially when it marks the 88th year of an organization that is almost as old as Philippine independence. Yet it is also a time to relive reflections on the many members of the Manila Police who gave their lives so that it might continue to deserve its distinction as first among the forces of law and order. We'll honor them this morning by calling attention to that distinction which is owed in no small part to their final sacrifices.

We take this occasion also to thank the many civic and barangay organizations whose cooperation enhances greatly the effectiveness of police forces. We take note also of the support extended by the Metro Manila Commission, headed by Governor Efren Cruz. I am particularly pleased at the help extended by the media, which the Manila Police formally acknowledged this morning. On the suggestion of General Lim, I would like

to make special mention of the tremendous contributions of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce, whose president we honored this morning. I am referring to the 41 brand new model patrol cars the federation has donated to the Western Police District.

We are in a new year, on the threshold of a decade that will decide whether we shall realize the full potential of our country or settle for less. The past year was one of great progress, of many achievements that, I think, should be acknowledged. Yet, unquestionably, much remains to be done, particularly in the law and order situation. I am determined that we shall make significant inroads into that problem this year. To that end, I want to relieve our police forces of the many stumbling blocks that prevent them from doing a good job. Take, for instance, the multitude of agencies authorized to investigate police abuses, such as the PC JAGO [Judge Advocate General's Office], the police court martial, the PC inspector general, the CIS [Central Intelligence Service], the provost marshal, the regional staff judge advocate, the regional inspector general, the regional intelligence and operation unit, not to mention the Napolcom [National Police Commission] and the NBI [National Bureau of Investigation].

While law enforcement agents who violate the law deserve especially to be punished, the [passage indistinct] do not deserve such harassment. To that end, and in recognition of the civilian character of the police forces, I shall initiate as a priority administrative bill the amendment of PD [Presidential Decree] 1850, reverting to civilian courts the prosecution of criminal complaints against policemen. [applause] Administrative complaints shall be the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Police Commission. That bill shall further provide that the adjudication board shall include a member from the National Police Commission, another from the Department of Justice, and the third from the civilian police organization. To equalize opportunities for career advancements, we are studying the feasibility of a 1-year course for non-officer policemen that will gradually make them police lieutenants on a par with graduates of a 2-year Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA) bachelor course. [applause]

I have instructed the National Housing Authority [NHA] to accelerate its service for more housing for police forces. In particular, I have instructed the NHA director and the general manager of the GSIS [General Service Insurance System] to immediately examine the possibility of a housing project for the Western Police District. [applause] Several other proposals are under consideration, such as automatic job placement in government and a 4-year college scholarship for at least one child, or a chance to enter the PNPA under preferential admission rules. [applause] I am directing the Department of Budget and the INP director general to study the conversion of accumulated sick and vacation leave credits of policemen into cash [applause], even before their retirement has to be paid on a yearly basis.



As the police command has to maintain law and order in the capital city, where the seat of government is located, I cannot overstate the importance of their role. Nor can I exaggerate how well you have discharged it, particularly in helping suppress the last and grievous threat to democracy. As you are Manila's finest, that [words indistinct] stormed and took Channel 4, and (as) the rebels moved out, was your finest hour. Let it not be the last of such moments in the long and, I have no doubt, equally distinguished period that lies ahead for you.

I thank you for your service; the government commends you most highly for your professionalism; the people of Manila thank you for your sacrifices; and our nation honors you for your loyalty and courage, for your commitment to its safety and its freedom. Thank you, good morning to everyone.

#### Further on Situation in Zamboanga City

##### 16 Reportedly Killed

HK0701092589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Excerpts] We have a report from Jane Paredes in Zamboanga City:

[Begin recording] [Paredes] Here is the situation in Recom [Regional Command] 9: /It is virtually mopping-up operations, and we learned from General De Villa that the latest body count is 16./

[Anchorman] You mean 16 people killed? Including General Batalla and Colonel Abendan?

[Paredes] /Yes, including Gen Batalla and Col Abendan, whose bodies were charred. Col Abendan was recognized through his PMA [Philippine Military Academy] class of 1967 ring. Such a ring was found in one of the charred remains, which is presumed to be that of Col Abendan. However, Gen De Villa clarified that this process of identification will be a long one because some bodies or most of the bodies were charred beyond recognition and identities may be established through dentures./ [passage omitted]

There is one dead body in Gen Batalla's office on the second floor, and it is presumed to be Gen Batalla's. /There is one in the conference room and two others in the second floor. There are eight bodies in the mosque—there is a mosque inside the camp. They presumed that these belonged to the group of former patrolman Rizal Ali. And on the government side, they have two officers and six enlisted men wounded. Their names will be furnished later./

As for the 16 dead bodies, we still do not know their exact identities. That is the body count.

/What is going on is that there is a little resistance from the remaining group which is still holed up inside a building there in Camp Kawa Kawa, which is the Recom 9 headquarters. We asked Gen De Villa how many people are still inside and he said: There may be five. And on the possibility that Rizal Ali is still alive, he said: We cannot tell until we have identified all the dead bodies./

/We also asked him if there were some escapees last night. Gen de Villa said that they have unconfirmed reports that two or three of Ali's men escaped. And we do not know.../

[Anchorman, interrupting] /Despite the cordon?/

[Paredes] /Yes, that is right./ but they are checking the reports. /Of course, the city government and the military and police are all-out in their preparations and contingency measures in case of any untoward incidents which may arise from the Camp Kawa Kawa incident./ As you know, a curfew will be imposed later from 2200 until 0400 in the morning. /This was requested by Mayor Vitaliano Agan and granted by Southern Command chief Gen Manuel Cacanando./

[Anchorman] Jane, we have a question. You reported last night that Ali and his men were clad in fatigue uniforms. Is there no possibility that they were able to mingle with friendly troops at dark yesterday?

[Paredes] /We cannot rule that out./ In fact, I asked a marine about their identifying mark. According to him, the government side has a white handkerchief tied on the right arm, while Ali's group has a white handkerchief tied on the head. So it is the same white handkerchief.

[Anchorman] That means they can switch the handkerchiefs?

[Paredes] Yes, and I said so to the marine. He told me they did not know that Ali would be using white handkerchiefs too. /Anyway, the building, the administration building where the general was held hostage, is a total wreck. When Sikorsky and Huey choppers bombed the place this morning at 1015, the building went up on fire. Air strikes were followed by tank and cannon fires./ During the bombardment, five of Ali's men were seen coming out from the burning second floor, which precipitated more exchanges of fire. Eventually, the military found out that the renegades were holed up in another building—the CIS [Criminal Investigation Service] annex building—and more bombing followed, until the renegades moved to the mosque. That constituted what we call their final stand. They are still there—the five men who continue to resist government forces. [passage omitted]

[Anchorman] What about Gen De Villa?

[Paredes] Gen De Villa has left the conference room. /By the way, PC-INP Chief Major General Ramon Montano has also arrived at around 1520 this afternoon and he left together with Gen De Villa. Before they left, they visited the cleared area, along with leading military commanders of Region 9 who attended the command conference. Of course, there is also General Balbas, who is commanding officer of the operation. Also present were representatives of the Department of Social Welfare and Development and Chairperson Elnorita Tugung of the autonomous region here in western Mindanao./

[Anchorman] Is there any announcement as to the temporary replacement of Gen Batalla?

[Paredes] /Yes, it is Col Rogelio Deinla. He has been ordered by Gen De Villa to do the necessary cleanup operations and to follow up on whatever may arise from this incident./

[Anchorman] /What about the elite troops that came from Manila? Are they also coming back with Gen De Villa to Manila?/

[Paredes] /We noticed that they were also packing up, that is the special action team of the PC sent last night to augment the forces here./ [end recording]

#### Interview With Gen De Villa

HK0801004689 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Jan 89

[Interview in English with Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa on hostage situation in Zamboanga City—recorded, broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [De Villa] ...his replacement is Colonel Rogelio Deinla because he is the deputy regional commander. And I am authorizing him to take command for the meantime.

[Unidentified reporter] Any action taken?

[De Villa] Yes, I have given a mission to General Balbas and other subordinate commanders, and I gave them the mission to clear this area in a military rescue operation. Unfortunately, we have nobody to rescue anymore.

[Reporter] Are you expecting a retaliation from Ali's group?

[De Villa] We do not think they will retaliate today but they have the capability perhaps in the future. But I do not think they will do it.

[Question indistinct]

[De Villa] No, that is not true. I have had no proposal. I have not received any proposal.

[Reporter] Sir, can you define massive liquidation?

[De Villa] Massive liquidation—attacks of government installations, attacks of... [change thought] just like an organized attack.

[Reporter] Sir, Chairperson Tugung was quoted as saying that the MNLF may take advantage of this situation.

[De Villa] We want to guarantee the people of Mindanao and Zamboanga City especially that we have taken all precautions necessary to ensure the stability and the peace and order of the area.

[Reporter] What measures are these?

[De Villa] We will stay under high security conditions for as long as necessary.

[Reporter] How does this affect the military?

[De Villa] We will have to be careful, a little more careful now in terms of our action, especially the senior officers, but I think I have the entire military behind me in this operation. You cannot just kill a general and get away with it.

[Reporter] Who will be in charge of Recom [Regional Command] 9, sir?

[De Villa] Colonel Deinla is the one.

[Reporter] How long will you put Zamboanga under maximum security status?

[De Villa] For as long as it is necessary. The one in charge here will of course remain Gen Balbas for the internal defense command, but the whole of Southcom [Southern Command] will still be under Gen Cacanando.

[Question indistinct]

[De Villa] We will put in whatever is necessary. Soldiers, equipments, whatever, but we will remove them as soon as the situation does not warrant them anymore.

[Reporter] Can you comment, sir, on the security of the military?

[De Villa] There are people who are making these comments: some of them know the military very well, some of them do not know the military very well. If I suspect anyone of you to hit me right now, would I allow you to be near me? Could I tell if anyone of you would like to hit me right now?

[Reporter] Do you have any reaction from the commander in chief, President Aquino?

[De Villa] I have not talked with the president, yet. I talked with her before I came. Of course, I have been in touch with the secretary of defense. He is my direct boss. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] What about the Basilan attack?

[De Villa] The attack in Basilan is an unfortunate incident.

[Reporter] Is it related to this incident?

[De Villa] We cannot say whether it is related or not. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] How much is the damage?

[De Villa] We cannot say. We will have the estimate later on. We have not even counted the casualties yet. We have to clear the area until we are very sure that there is not anybody who is doing anything. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Sir, how many of the rebels are still holding out, sir?

[De Villa] We cannot determine but there has been some fighting inside the (POQ).

[Reporter] Body count, sir?

[De Villa] On our side, we have two officers and six enlisted wounded, all of them wounded. We have counted so far 16 bodies, but the count is still going on. The bodies in the main building are very hard to recognize because they are charred. It will take some technical process. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Sir, do you believe Ali is still alive?

[De Villa] It can be anybody's guess, but as far as we are concerned, there can be no survivors in the main building. [passage omitted]

[Anchorman] That was the interview given by Gen Renato de Villa in Zamboanga City before returning to Manila this afternoon.

#### **Enrile Criticizes Defense Secretary**

HK0901072789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 9 Jan 89 p 6

[By Carolyn Arguillas]

[Text] Banga, South Cotabato—Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile said the loss of lives in the siege of the Recom [Regional Command] 9 headquarters in Zamboanga City should have been avoided had Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos gone to the scene to handle the crisis "tactically and politically."

Enrile, who came here after addressing a land reform convention in Koronadal town, said the hostage crisis showed "to some degree the laxity of this present dispensation in handling problems."

"I hope this will give them (the Government) a lesson," he said.

Enrile, who served as defense minister for 16 years under President Marcos, also faulted Ramos for allegedly intervening in the crisis through the media, instead of personally coming to Zamboanga.

"Maybe I would have gone there myself and talked to him (hostage taker Rizal Ali). Unfortunately, this was not done because they only wanted to come into the picture to be seen on television and heard over the radio and printed in the printed media for certain reasons, instead of allowing people who are technically qualified to understand the reasons behind the incident," Enrile said.

He said what Ramos should have done was solicit the help of political groups in Zamboanga as well as professionals, religious leaders and the family of Ali to persuade him to surrender peacefully.

He said such grave incidents did not happen when he was serving as defense minister.

Enrile, in airing his criticism, did not call Ramos by name, referring to him only as "the defense secretary" and "civilian authorities of the military establishment."

He described the Ali affair as "unfortunate" and said it was "a reflection of the present condition of law and order in the country."

Ali, a policeman who triggered the hostage crisis after learning he was to be arrested for his criminal activities had demanded an audience with Ramos, but Ramos rejected the demand.

Meanwhile, Vice President Salvador Laurel, who came here with Sen. Enrile, said there was "more than meets the eye" to the Zamboanga incident.

Laurel said he intended to call for a "very thorough" investigation of the incident, saying it was the result of "a combination of things, including negligence and mis-handling on the part of the people involved, or a long-standing permissiveness or tolerance of things which ought not to be allowed."

#### **Ali Reportedly Still Alive**

HK0901093189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

[Text] The hunt for Rizal Ali and his companions is continuing in Zamboanga City.



Based on the latest report relayed to us by Romy Enriquez of FRB, Zamboanga City, Ali and his group took refuge at the residence of a PC major's wife. It is said that Ali could not leave Zamboanga due to a leg injury.

Classes are still suspended in Zamboanga and a 1000 pm to 0400 am curfew will be enforced every night.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] /And yesterday, shortly before 1000, there was a report that Rizal Ali was alive and this is confirmed, through some friends, Mrs Yama and a wife of a PC major, Mrs Laurente. They took refuge in the house of Mrs Laurente. Of course, the Laurentes were not there. Evidence of this/ was provided by their clothes—soldiers' uniforms. There were traces of blood in Mrs Laurente's house.

They managed to escape on board a /blue vehicle and were later transferred to another vehicle, a stainless vehicle, and that begun a citywide hunt for Ali and his group.

Now, there was an encounter in the PC compound,/ there was an /exchange of fire/ in which two were killed. These two are Ali's companions.

/According to Mrs Laurente,/ Rizal Ali has leg injuries /and he could be limping./

Last night, there was a report from the Zamboanga Doctors Hospital that two people went there /seeking medical attention. They passed through the back of the Doctors Hospital./ These two are believed to be Ali's companions, whose whereabouts /we could not ascertain after their reported presence./

So, last night the curfew from 1000 pm to 0400 am was again enforced. There was a debate over whether a curfew was necessary, and today, Louie, all classes have been suspended here because a criminal and his group are at large and are /presumed to be transferring from one abode to the other because he is wounded./ He is still here. /He was in Datuan, our adjacent barangay, because his mother stays there. And it is possible and probable that Ali has been going to his friends in the syndicate./ [end recording]

#### Marines Sent to Jolo

HK1001103989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Unconfirmed reports claim that renegade policeman Rizal Ali is in Jolo, Sulu. These reports give credence to an earlier statement by one Mrs Rose Laurente, who said that she saw Ali coming out of the camp at the height of the military's assault operations. Ali even obtained a vehicle for his escape.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces maintains that Ali was among those killed during the military's assault operation. One of the bodies was found with a denture similar to that of Ali and is presently being investigated by experts.

Nevertheless, the Southern Command has sent two marine battalions to Jolo in order to stop any possible move by Ali should the latter still be alive.

In a related development, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr also expressed concern over reports that Ali was still alive.

#### Aquino Urges Punishment

HK0901044389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] The military is still confirming the report on Patrolman Rizal Ali's escape. Armed Forces of the Philippines spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo said there are many reports that Ali is still alive. But after several investigations, Florendo announced that these are doubtful reports. He added that the military continues to monitor the situation in Zamboanga. Two helicopter gunships were dispatched to the western part of the city where Ali's group reportedly passed through on their escape.

Meanwhile, President Corazon Aquino ordered the Armed Forces of the Philippines to identify all the soldiers who joined Ali. She asked Major General Manuel Cacanando, Southern Command chief, to immediately identify and punish all those who backed Ali. At the same time, the chief executive expressed regret over Ali's escape. According to reports, Ali escaped with four supporters after seizing a Tamaraw jeep from a civilian.

#### Editorial on Zamboanga Incident

HK0701093589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 7 Jan 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Hostage Drama Shows Breakdown in Discipline"]

[Text] While the entire affair has yet to be cleared up, one thing is apparent in the Zamboanga hostage drama: There was a breakdown in discipline among the guards and troopers inside the PC regional command headquarters. How else to explain the ease with which Rizal Ali and his armed cohorts entered the compound and took Brig. Gen. Eduardo Batalla and his chief of staff as hostages?

It is still a mystery how the Ali group, who had been summoned for questioning on their participation in a bloody siege of the Ali family compound in 1984, were able to enter the camp without surrendering their arms and unaccompanied by military escorts. Were the usual stringent security measures waived because the suspects were allegedly "familiar" faces to the soldiers and guards?

The hostage-taking, which at this writing has taken two lives and could get even bloodier, has become a spectacle in which the Philippine military could be held up as an object of ridicule, painted in the eyes of foreign observers as a bunch of bumbling incompetents who time and again are outwitted by their foes.

On the same day news of the Zamboanga siege hit the headlines, another hostage-taking was reported inside Camp Nakar in Lucena. Instead of a renegade former cop, though, the criminal in the Quezon incident was a soldier gone amok, who held ten civilians hostage and managed to kill two soldiers and wound his commanding officer before getting killed when a grenade he was clutching went off.

And there's more where these adverse stories came from.

Also yesterday, PC chief Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano was reported as saying that the rate of car thefts declined after the military dismissed some 400 soldiers suspected of having links with carnapping syndicates. "We eased them out and of course the crimes decreased because of this," Montano said in a television interview, confirming popular suspicions that the wave of car thefts was mostly the military's doing.

Add to this list periodic stories about one military man or another taking part in, or leading, a bank heist, a break-in or a hold-up and you get a general picture of a military ridden with crooks, with scalawags who put the uniform to shame and prey on the people they have sworn to defend.

One would think that, engaged in a decades-old anti-insurgency effort that shows little sign of abating, the Armed Forces would feel the need to keep troops honed to fighting form at all times, of which instilling and enforcing discipline among officers and troops is a vital part.

And yet it fails even in this basic requirement.

The military's defenders might cite the many problems—from logistics to low morale—that plague the Armed Forces and may contribute to the general breakdown of discipline among the ranks. But there is little excuse for laxity in one's duty, and, as has been proven in the Zamboanga incident, oversights have a way of blowing up into major crises.

#### **MNLF Spokesman Comments**

HK0901085189 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 9 Jan 89 pp 1, 8

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The separatist Moro National Liberation Front threatened yesterday to end its three-year old cease-fire with the government because of the destruction of a mosque and what it termed as a media campaign to vilify Muslims in Zamboanga City.

"What was originally a police matter has become a serious political question with international implications," an emotional Zain Jali, MNLF spokesman, told the *GLOBE* yesterday.

He cited the destruction of a garrison mosque at Camp Cawa-Cawa in Zamboanga City. The mosque was destroyed Saturday as troops tried to re-take the camp from renegade policemen who had taken hostage and killed two Constabulary officers.

However, Jali, who is also religious adviser to the MNLF Central Committee, would neither confirm or deny reports that the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) would lend support to renegade policeman Rizal Ali who managed to elude the security forces who re-took Camp Cawa-Cawa.

"That is something for the MNLF Central Committee to decide. I am only an adviser," he told the *GLOBE* in a telephone interview.

But he said that the separatist leadership in Mindanao has reported to MNLF leader Nur Misuari about the incident in Zamboanga City.

He said that he would protest the destruction of the mosque inside Camp Cawa-Cawa.

Jali said that Muslims in Zamboanga sympathize with Ali. "Whatever happens to him now, (Ali) has created a legend for himself," Jali said.

He noted the "increasing anti-Muslim prejudice" carried by some media organizations in the city. Our people are silent; they are not talking, but they are privately reacting to the strong bias against them," he said.

"Why don't they give us a homeland?" Jali asked, adding that there appears to be a move to isolate the Muslims from the rest of the Zamboanga populace.

"Zamboanga means a place to anchor and we have been staying here for a long time," Jali told the *GLOBE*.

He lamented that some radio stations in Zamboanga have carried reports calling for attacks against Muslims residing in the city. "The line seems to be since a general was killed, there is now justification to kill all Muslims," he said.

He said the atmosphere in the city has been tense as a result of the recent hostage drama. "I don't go out anymore, for fear of being attacked by misguided elements," he added.

#### **NDF Publication Said To Propose New Talks**

HK1001072689 Manila *Radio Veritas* in Tagalog 0700 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Newspaper reports recently quoted the NDF publication *LIBERATION* as saying that the National Democratic Front is once again prepared to talk with government representatives for another round of peace negotiations between military officials and rebels.

In this connection, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa said that even if the contents of the publication were true, the military does not recognize them as official. As for the issue of peace talks, he said that the government's experience from previous negotiations had not been good.

Here is the statement from AFP Chief of Staff General De Villa:

[Begin De Villa recording in English] Our experience with them has not been good and if there is a new one, I would not know. I cannot really comment on it because I have not seen it. And we do not recognize what they publish in whatever magazine or newsletter they have as official. [end recording]

That was General de Villa who gave the remarks to newsmen after paying his last respects to the late Brigadier General Eduardo Batalla. Batalla's body is now lying in state inside the multipurpose hall of Camp Crame.

#### **Aquino Says No Direct Offer Made**

HK1001111989 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 10 Jan 89

[From "GMA NEWS" Program]

[Text] The government has not received a direct request from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA for renewed peace talks. This was President Aquino's reply to the issue regarding the National Democratic Front's editorial in the LIBERATION publication, which states that the communist rebels are ready to find a comprehensive solution to the insurgency problem. Mrs Aquino said that if there is no formal request from the CPP-NPA, the government cannot determine whether or not such reports are founded on the rebels' genuine intentions. According to her, the government is always ready to listen to those who seek to bring peace to the country.

#### **Military Offers Reward for NPA Spokesman**

HK0901100189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] The military has offered P100,000 cash reward for the capture of the NPA Melito Glor Command Spokesman Gregorio Rosal, alias Comrade Roger.

This was announced by the PC-INP command after disclosing that Rosal's group is facing several criminal and human rights charges in various courts for murder, kidnapping, and other violations.

Meanwhile, Quezon PC-INP Commander Colonel Ferdinand Lagman said that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA has experienced setbacks due to the capture of its two top leaders Josefino Segui and Jose Anonuevo of the CPP-NPA Southern Tagalog regional

party committee. Another setback was the successful military sabotage of the party's November Yankee operation, the aim of which was to acquire guns from foreign countries, and the confiscation of its subversive documents.

In another development, Colonel Miguel Fontilla, Task Force Hunter commander in Southern Tagalog, said that based on his assessment, the rebels are avoiding encounters with government troops. Their only tactic now is to launch ambushes and take defensive action against the military, an indication that the military is winning against the rebels in the area.

#### **\$500 Overall Surplus Exceeds 1988 Projections**

HK0601064989 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 6 Jan 89 p 12

[By Marianne V. Go]

[Text] Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. yesterday said an overall surplus of approximately \$500 million was achieved in the country's balance of payments (BOP) position last year, exceeding the earlier projection of a \$400-million surplus for 1988.

In a speech before the Rotary Club of Manila, Fernandez affirmed that 1988 was a good year as evidenced by the performance of key indicators.

The CB governor revealed that the gross international reserves of the CB at yearend exceeded \$2 billion.

He said although the trade imbalance remained high at \$1.2 billion and payments on the debt stock, both official and commercial, amounted to \$3.15 billion, the overall BOP surplus was achieved by increases in non-trade receipts, higher private and government transfers and a substantial rise in investments.

At yearend, Fernandez said, aggregate non-trade receipts were approximately \$3.6 billion, official development assistance (ODA) flows amounted to \$921 million, and aggregate inward investments amounted to \$700 million.

The exchange rate depreciation during the year, he said, was modest and reflected maintenance of effective exchange rate competitiveness both with the country's trading partners and competing neighbors.

For the last 24 months, he said, the nominal exchange rate change was a modest 2.1 percent on an annual basis moving roughly in line with differential inflation rates between the Philippines and her competing neighbors.

Fernandez admitted, however, that inflation rate changes during the year slightly exceeded the original targets. The leveling off in the third quarter, he noted, gave way to further increases in the last quarter, resulting in an inflation rate of 9 percent.



The CB governor also cited the generally restrained behavior in aggregate by the public sector, both the national government and the government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs).

The shortfalls in targeted revenues of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) and the Bureau of Customs (BOC), Fernandez said, were essentially compensated for by expenditure cutbacks and deferrals, and by the better-than-planned profit performance of government corporations.

Fernandez specifically cited the good performance of the five government financial institutions—the Philippine National Bank (PNB), the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) and the Social Security System (SSS).

He also noted the performance of a few non-financial corporations such as the National Steel Corporation (NSC), the National Development Corporation (NDC) and the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) which ended 1988 with income figures that would help compensate for national government revenue shortfalls on a macro basis.

The CB head also reported that by the end of 1988, aggregate debt reduction under the debt-to-equity conversion scheme, as well as other supplemental schemes such as the debt-for-asset and debt-for-debt arrangements, have amounted to \$1.1 billion.

Of this amount, Fernandez said, debt extinguished amounted to approximately \$404 million.

The year just passed, Fernandez concluded, also showed that some structural transformation in the nature of the national recovery has begun to take place with investment activity showing a marked increase.

### **Thailand**

**Former Saigon Embassy To Become Consulate**  
*BK0901130389 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
9 Jan 89 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this morning Thailand will abandon its proposal to trade the former Thai Embassy in Ho Chi Minh City for a new site in Hanoi and will instead turn it into a Thai consulate to promote trade with Vietnam.

Sitthi was speaking at Don Muang Airport before his departure for Hanoi this morning for a four-day official visit which will include talks with this Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach on Kampuchea and bilateral ties after a Kampuchean settlement.

Sitthi said that Thailand should have a consulate in Ho Chi Minh City, which is the centre of foreign trade in Vietnam.

On Kampuchea, Sitthi said he did not expect a "final solution" from the trip, though he hoped he could hammer home some achievements. "Thailand alone cannot solve the problem. We need cooperation from Vietnam," he said. [passage omitted]

**Problems With Indochinese Investment Laws Noted**  
*BK1001101389 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
10 Jan 89 Afternoon Edition p 2

[Text] A major obstacle to foreign investment in Vietnam and Laos is the lack of a legal system which provides procedures for businessmen to settle business disputes in the two Indochinese countries, according to a PM's [prime minister's] policy adviser.

Chuanchai Atchanan said the investment codes introduced by the two socialist countries are still not enough to assure prospective foreign investors because they lack stipulations on settlement of disputes.

He said without such a civil code, foreign entrepreneurs would have to approach power holders in the host countries every time business disputes arise.

"That's not a healthy way to do business in socialist countries," he said.

Chuanchai said that the Laotian justice minister had received a draft civil code when Democrat MP Marut Bunnak was his counterpart and the Laotian said he agreed with the proposed introduction of such a law in Laos. [sentence as published]

However, the Laotian leadership failed to reach a consensus on the issue the PM's adviser said.

Chuanchai said that the potentials of Thai investment in Vietnam and Laos is great and should be capitalized on.

Thailand, he said, should act to expand trade and investment relations with the two countries to dispel mutual mistrust.

"It appears that we have reached an impasse on political front and so why don't we move on the economic track?" he said.

But he said until political relations with the neighbouring countries have been normalized, trade and business ties will not be fully realized.

Chuanchai said Thailand should help Vietnam and Laos develop its natural resources to serve mutual benefits. [sentence as published]

The shortage of cash in Vietnam and Laos can be overcome if the Thai private sector brings Japanese trading companies into the transactions with the neighbours, he said.

He said he was opposed to counter-trade deals with the two countries because such transactions were "clumsy" and involve high costs and difficulties in matching the bartered goods with potential buyers.

## Vietnam

### Reportage on Visit of Thai Foreign Minister

#### Sitthi Arrives in Hanoi

BK0901091089 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA 9 January—Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand Sitthi Sawetsila and his party arrived in Hanoi this afternoon for an official visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government.

The Thai guests were welcomed on their arrival at the government guest house by Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs; Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Vu Khoan, assistant minister of foreign affairs; Le Mai, Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand; and other officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Indonesian Ambassador Aswismarmo, Philippine Ambassador Cipriano O. Leron, Thai Charge d'Affaires A.I. Sunai Bunyasiriphan, and Malaysian Counsellor Shafie Abu Samah were on hand.

The Thai Foreign Ministry delegation is scheduled to have talks this afternoon with a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

#### Visit Viewed as 'Positive Step'

BK0901095289 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA 9 January—NHAN DAN today runs an article on the Kingdom of Thailand, a neighbouring country of Vietnam, on the occasion of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's arrival here on an official visit.

The paper highlights the remarkable economic achievements of Thailand and its improved living standards, and says: "Thailand and Vietnam established diplomatic relations in August 1976. For more than a decade now, many senior leaders of the two countries have exchanged friendly visits despite a number of differences between the two sides. The two countries have also signed agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, air transport, post and telecommunications, and shipping and commerce. The Thai business circles have

shown much interest in Vietnam's investment policy, and every month about 1,500 persons apply for entry visas to Vietnam for business purposes.

"Recently," NHAN DAN goes on, "the Thai Government has been pursuing a more flexible foreign policy towards its neighbours and other countries on the basis of mutual benefits. Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhavan recently made known the Thai Government's desire to ameliorate relations with Vietnam and to make of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea its markets. The current Vietnam visit by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is a positive step toward increasing the mutual understanding and bettering the friendly ties between the peoples of the two nations, thereby contributing to creating an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the region on the basis of mutual trust."

#### Members of Delegations Listed

BK0901120089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] At the invitation of our government, His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, arrived in Hanoi at noon today, 9 January, for an official visit to our country.

Accompanying the Thai foreign minister were many high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and many Thai scientists and businessmen. His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila and his party were met by Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister; Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister; Vu Khoan, assistant to the foreign minister; Le Mai, SRV ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand; and many high-ranking cadres of our Foreign Ministry. Also present were Sunai Bunyasiriphan, charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Thailand in our country; the Indonesian and Philippine ambassadors; and the Malaysian charge d'affaires in our country.

This afternoon, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with His Excellency Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister; Vu Khoan, assistant to the foreign minister; Le Mai, SRV ambassador to Thailand; and Nguyen Can, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department 3.

Attending the talks on the Thai side were:

1. Kasemsamoson Kamsemsi, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Suwit Suthanukun, secretary general of the National Security Council;
3. Montri Chalichan, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
4. Thep Thewakun, director general of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
5. Pracha Khunakasem, director general of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and

6. Sunai Bunyasiriphan, charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of Thailand in Vietnam.

At the talks, the two sides discussed issues of bilateral relations and regional and international issues of mutual concern. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness, and mutual understanding.

#### **Sitthi Meets With Nguyen Co Thach**

*BK0901154689 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT  
9 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 9—Talks were held at the government guest house here this afternoon between Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila, who had just arrived for an official visit to Vietnam.

The talks were also attended, on Vietnamese side, by Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien, Assistant Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Mai, head of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Department Nguyen Can, and others.

The Thai side included Kasemsamoson Kamsemsi, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Suwit Sutthanukun, secretary general of the National Security Council; Montri Chalichan, deputy permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Thep Thewakun, director-general of the Department of Political Affairs; Pracha Khunakasem, director of the Department of Economic Affairs; Sunai Bunyasiriphan, Thai charge d'affaires a.i., and others.

During the talks, the two sides discussed issues on their bilateral relations of mutual concern.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual understanding.

This evening, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a reception in honour of the Thai foreign minister and his party.

#### **First Round of Talks Held**

*OW0901133089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1314 GMT  
9 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi, Jan. 9 KYODO—The first round of Thai-Vietnamese talks in Hanoi ended satisfactorily Monday evening. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told reporters at a government guest house in Hanoi where the meeting took place.

Co Thach said both sides discussed various issues of mutual interests, including Kampuchea, bilateral relations, the regional situation and international affairs, in a friendly atmosphere during the afternoon meeting.

The two sides would continue talks on Tuesday, he said.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese Assistant Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, in a press briefing session Monday evening, summarized the current state of affairs regarding a political solution to the Kampuchea problem and claimed four basic conditions had been agreed by all parties concerned.

The conditions are an acceptance of the presence of international observers in Kampuchea, an international guarantee for the peace, neutrality and sovereignty of Kampuchea, the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops to be linked with the halting of assistance to the Kampuchean resistance factions and the guarantee that the Khmer Rouge faction not to return to power after a political solution is found.

#### **Sitthi's Activities Reported**

*BK1001104189 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] The visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his party on Tuesday [10 January] paid their tributes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. After that, Sitthi Sawetsila had talks with the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Revolutionary Museum and the Vietnam Arts Museum.

On Monday evening, Mr Nguyen Co Thach gave a banquet in honor of his guests.

Commenting on this visit to Vietnam, Thai newspaper PRACHACHAT [THE NATION] on Monday noted that it is a turning point in the relations between the two countries.

The newspaper hailed Vietnam's real efforts to contribute to bringing peace and stability to the region.

#### **New Compromise Formula Found**

*BK1001072489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721  
GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 10 (AFP)—Thailand and Vietnam agree on the international aspect of a solution to the Cambodian problem, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here Tuesday after talks with his Thai counterpart.

Mr. Thach also said that the two countries "had found a new formula for compromise" on sending a peacekeeping force to Cambodia.

Speaking to reporters after a second meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetasila Tuesday, Mr. Thach said that Thailand and Vietnam's positions on Cambodia were becoming "closer and closer."



"There is no gap between Vietnam and Thailand on the Cambodian question and we are in agreement on the international aspect" he said.

"There is no disagreement between us," Mr. Sitthi said, describing the talks as "a success".

#### **Peace in Cambodia Predicted**

BK1001010989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
10 Jan 89 pp 1, 3

[By Nattaya Chetchotirod in Hanoi]

[Excerpts] Peace could return to Kampuchea within the first six months of this year, predicted Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach after a three-hour meeting with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday.

"Both sides are satisfied," Mr Thach said, referring to his talks with ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi.

Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said yesterday that the Vietnamese had come up with a new proposal which he described as "interesting". He did not elaborate.

He said that although the talks were not yet complete Thai officials felt that progress was being made.

The spokesman added that the two foreign ministers will meet again at 9.30 a.m. today.

Mr Chet said yesterday's talks centred on Vietnam's timetable for pulling out its occupation troops in Kampuchea.

"Both sides have agreed it (the Kampuchean problem) will be solved soon ... Very soon, not before September 1989 ... By September 1989 within the frame-work of a political settlement," Mr Thach said after yesterday's meeting.

"Peace would be at hand during the first six months of 1989," he said. [passage omitted]

ACM Sitthi yesterday described his talks with Mr Thach during a predinner speech as "very warm."

"Our friendship is like that of brothers," ACM Sitthi said.

Meanwhile, a senior Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official said yesterday that a joint statement will be issued tomorrow that would touch on the Kampuchean problem and Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

The official said the Vietnamese announcement of the September withdrawal is based on the belief that a political settlement would be reached by that time.

The official said Vietnam now feels all sides concerned—China, the Soviet Union and the United States—have turned towards one another to seriously solve the Kampuchean problem. [passage omitted]

#### **Joint News Conference Held**

OW1001072289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0702 GMT  
10 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi, Jan. 10 KYODO—A second round of talks between Vietnamese foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and visiting Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila ended Tuesday with "satisfaction" on both sides, the ministers told reporters separately after the meeting.

A joint press conference by the two ministers is planned for Wednesday morning to review the significance of the two-day meeting, they said.

Both sides reported progress in joint efforts now underway to search for a political solution to the 10-year-old Kampuchean problem.

Sitthi's official visit to Vietnam from Monday to Thursday, the first such visit by a Thai foreign minister in 13 years, is seen as a major step forward in the talks.

He said Tuesday that both sides had gained trust and confidence during the meetings and he considered his mission a success.

His Vietnamese counterpart went further by saying the two sides had succeeded in abolishing existing gaps between outside parties, and now only internal aspects of the issue remained to be settled by the Khmer factions themselves.

Responding to a question on whether he meant the Vietnamese side had now accepted the idea that an international peace-keeping force by present inside Kampuchea during a transitional period as Thailand and its allies in the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) have demanded, Thach said "we have found the new wordings for compromise."

The two delegations also exchanged views on the improvement of bilateral relations, particularly on trade and economic cooperation, during the discussions, a Thai Senior official said.

Thailand's Premier Chatchai Chunhawan also plans to visit Vietnam this year, Thach said.

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Returns From Cambodia**

BK0901145489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Text] After visiting the PRK and participating in the PRK's 10th national day celebration, the Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh left for home.

The delegation was welcomed back by Comrades Vo Chi Cong, Dao Duy Tung, Vo Tran Chi and many other high-ranking party and government cadres. Also present was the PRK consul general in Ho Chi Minh City.

**Foreign Minister on Economic Problems, Cambodia**  
AU0701184089 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER  
ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Jan 89 p 2

[Report on an interview with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by Japan and East Asia correspondent Lukas Schwarzscher: "Light at the End of the Tunnel"; date and place not given]

[Text] "I had many dreams and wishes for my country," Nguyen Co Thach recalls. At 65 and SRV foreign minister since 1980, today Nguyen Co Thach, a passionate economist, is one of the most important advocates of the reforms that are to drive away the nightmares of modern Vietnam. "We are finally seeing the light at the end of the tunnel," has become one of his favorite expressions.

This more than 13-year long tunnel started with the "illusions that we had after the victory. Every victory harbors the seed of defeat—and vice versa. We thought we would be able to do simply anything." The shattered illusions have cost Vietnam enormously. The country is on the brink of economic breakdown, Nguyen Co Thach admits.

After the victory over the United States "We built up a welfare socialism, socialism of and through the state for the people. This cannot continue. As of now, the market forces have to determine our actions," Nguyen Co Thach says, outlining those reforms which he advocates in the CPV Politburo (member since 1982). "The good sides of capitalism are welcome. We do not need the bad ones," he says, expressing the wish of many reformers of socialist systems. "Now we need socialism of, through, and for the people."

In Nguyen Co Thach's view, the aid of various allies over the past few decades has not been just positive: "We received help, which spoiled us. During the war from the USSR and from China, afterwards from the Soviet Union (and other CEMA states). We used this help in a very wasteful manner and we relied on it. In this respect, it was harmful to us." Now it is time "to work for things ourselves."

In 1956 Thach received his first training abroad as consul in New Delhi. At the beginning of the seventies he participated in the peace negotiations with the United States in Paris. As of 1980 he had the sensitive task of justifying internationally the invasion of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops and the signing of a friendship treaty between Hanoi and Moscow.

At that time at the latest, Thach and the rest of the CPV leaders had to realize that the "laws of war do not apply to times of peace." Checking inflation, ensuring a sufficient amount of harvested rice, which is then distributed efficiently, the reprivatization of agriculture, and promoting private trade and production are focal points cited by Thach to get Vietnam out of the crisis.

Thach seems to be less concerned about the foreign political isolation, into which Vietnam has maneuvered itself (in particular by invading Cambodia 10 years ago), than his country's economic problems.

Nguyen Co Thach reacts with a bitter smile to the fact that the West makes its policy toward Hanoi dependent on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. "Frenchmen, Japanese, Americans, and Chinese occupied our country. And when we defended ourselves against Pol Pot's regime, we were called 'aggressors.' What is that?" After all, after the victory in 1975 Vietnam withdrew from Cambodia and only invaded it again when negotiations with the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh on territorial issues failed completely.

"Now we are withdrawing as planned. And now the Western states turn up and want to put up an international peace force to relieve Pol Pot (and his guerrilleros) of their arms." Thach categorically excludes another invasion of Cambodia by Vietnamese troops, even if the Khmer Rouge were to gain the upper hand again in future. "Now it is the West's turn."

**PRC Welcomes SRV Troop Withdrawal Decision**  
BK0901161289 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 9—China has welcomed Vietnam's announcement that its troops withdrawal will be completed by September 1989. Answering a Beijing-based V.N.A. correspondent's question on China's commentary on the announcement, a representative of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Press Department said:

"On January 6, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announced that its troop withdrawal from Kampuchea will be completed by September 1989. Despite the conditions Vietnam has set forth, this, after all, is a step forward, as compared with the date of troop withdrawal previously announced by Vietnam. We welcome this development."

"If Vietnam honors its word, it will help all parties concerned to reach an agreement on a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean question," she said. "As to the question of holding direct talks with Vietnam we will consider this at an appropriate time."

**Gen Le Kha Phieu Writes on PRK Anniversary**  
*BK1001081889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 5 Jan 89

[Article by Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu: "The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces Are Constantly Maturing in Combat"]

[Text] Born of the people's seething revolutionary high tide on 19 June 1951, the KPRAF have spent 37 years or more in combat and construction and have written many glorious pages of history.

When the Cambodian revolution was betrayed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the Cambodian people and the genuine KPRAF assisted by the Vietnamese people and their Army rose up to overthrow the clique on 7 January 1979, rescuing the Cambodian nation from genocide. The PRK was born and the Cambodian revolution arrived at a new turning point. However, the new regime has been and is being widely counterattacked by outside reactionaries in collusion with imperialism. They mustered the force to prop up and breathe life into the Khmer reactionaries, built a number of bases along the Cambodia-Thailand border, and established the so-called tripartite coalition government. They grabbed and occupied some points along the border, plotting to establish two governments and two opposing regions, and surreptitiously infiltrated small groups of forces and weapons into the interior of the country to build clandestine forces with the aim of conducting sabotage operations to overthrow the revolutionary administration.

Under the leadership of the KPRP and the PRK Government, in such an extremely difficult situation, the KPRAF upheld their revolutionary offensive spirit in fighting while quickly developing their strength. Along with the people of all nationalities throughout the country, they sided with the Vietnamese Army volunteers to gradually defeat all of the enemy plots and schemes.

Noteworthy in the struggle was the 1984-85 dry season during which the Cambodian people and troops along with the Vietnamese Army volunteers conducted major attacks to wipe out 16 enemy bases along the Cambodia-Thailand border and struck directly at the major headquarters and rear installations of the enemy. In the mainland, they conducted mop-up operations and called on some of the enemy groups and teams to surrender; they destroyed the enemy's clandestine forces in many localities and consolidated the mastery of the revolution at grassroots level.

Spurred on by the victory and relying on the integrated strength, hundreds of thousands of people used the Armed Forces as a core to participate in building ever stronger and firmer battle positions and border defense lines. The 1984-85 dry season victory made the already weakened and passive enemy even more so. The enemy forces were isolated and split up inside and outside the country, making movement and supply operations very

difficult. In particular, the enemy no longer had the capability to organize strategically significant counterattacks and was forced to disperse into small groups to conduct sabotage or terrorist operations. The enemy can neither change nor reverse the situation.

The 1984-85 dry season victory was a turning point marking the new change in the knowledge and combat capability of the Cambodian people and troops who have become more confident in the abilities of the revolution, particularly regarding taking the initiative to attack and eradicate the enemy facilities and of assuming the combat duty to defend the country.

From merely a small number of battalions, companies, and operational units in 1979, the KPRAF have now grown up constantly vigorous both quantitatively and qualitatively to meet the revolutionary situation and task. The Army units in districts and provinces, and hundreds of thousands of militia and self-defense force members in all villages and hamlets have now become strong enough to fight the enemy and take over the control in each locality and each grassroots installation. The mobile force has developed with every passing day. There have been regiments and divisions of regular forces and a certain number of necessary armed service and branch units.

Organized, educated and trained by the party, the KPRAF have laid a strong and firm political foundation and continued to bring into play the traditions of former Issarak troops. All cadres and combatants are singlemindedly loyal to the party and the people, believe in the new regime, possess proletarian internationalism, united with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, and, especially, maintain the militant solidarity and alliance with Vietnam.

Attention has been paid to building the party organization and the contingent of cadres of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The party organizational structure and the system of political commissars have been further strengthened and consolidated with each passing day. Party-building and development work has been stepped up. Numbering only less than 30 at the beginning, party members now account for 10 percent of the strength of the Armed Forces and form a leading nucleus ensuring that the Armed Forces will successfully carry out the viewpoints and policies of the party and the tasks entrusted by the party and people.

The contingent of cadres, forged and tested through the reality of combat, has matured rapidly. The command apparatus and organs at various echelons have constantly developed their efficiency and are capable of discharging the function of organizing and supervising activities. The training and fostering of cadres has been accelerated through a network of training centers, study courses, and direct engagement in combat. Those who have graduated from training centers account for 67 percent of the contingent of cadres; those who have gone



through combat 57 percent; and those with a second-level education or higher background 33 percent. This is a very valuable asset for building the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Many cadres have reached maturity and fulfilled their tasks successfully. Typical of them is hero (Hen Kuon), 32, who has led his men into hundreds of battles and is highly trusted, adored, and admired by the entire unit for his fighting spirit and talented command.

The Armed Forces have helped step up the revolutionary movement, enabling many localities to take the lead in the country such as Siem Reap, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, and Kampot. Many units of the provincial and district armed forces have been organized satisfactorily; they operate fairly well in executing their duty to fight the enemy in the area under their control as well as along the borderline. Many grass roots units have organized forces to fight the enemy and defend their own right to mastery. In some remote hamlets which were frequently raided by the enemy, the local militia and people have resolutely fought to defend their localities, killing enemy soldiers, capturing prisoners, and calling on others to surrender. Some hamlets and villages have not only succeeded in defending themselves but also rendered aid in combat to other hamlets. In many cases, entire families have participated in combat and enemy proselytizing activities.

The KPRAF have been honored to receive the Angkor Order, the PRK's highest distinction, bestowed by the Cambodian party and state. A number of collectives and individuals have been cited as heroes of the People's Armed Forces, and thousands of cadres and soldiers granted the National Defense Order.

The steady maturity and growth of the KPRAF stems from correct leadership of the KPRP which has learned to rely on the aggregate strength of the entire people, and from the endeavor to surge forward by all cadres and soldiers who, with their loyalty to the revolutionary cause, overcome difficulties and hardship and are thus loved and trusted by the people. The maturity and growth of the KPRAF is also inseparable from the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese nations and especially, from the effective assistance given by the Vietnamese volunteer army and the Lao people as well as by the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and progressive forces in the world.

The successes of the Cambodian revolution have brought about a new possibility for solving the Cambodian issue. The KPRAF and people are deeply aware that the real strength of the revolution is a decisive factor. At present, the enemy is playing up a propaganda theme about the so-called strategic opportunity of 1990. It entertains the illusionary hope that after the Vietnamese volunteer army is completely withdrawn, it will move forward in a bid to reverse the situation. It is a reality, however, that although the Vietnamese volunteer army has since 1982 made seven troop withdrawals, with two-thirds of its forces along with its command already

home, the revolution in Cambodia has continued to develop. This shows that the KPRAF have become firm and strong, and are capable of assuming the undertaking of national defense.

**Council of State Communique on Assembly Session**  
*BK0801161089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 8 Jan 89

["Communique of the Council of State"—date not given]

[Text] On 6 and 7 January 1989, the Council of State met under the direction of Chairman Vo Chi Cong.

1. The Council of State heard a report by the chairman of the National Assembly on the results of the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly and noted that the Assembly session scored a satisfactory success thanks to new contents, methods of preparation, and organization of the National Assembly proceedings. In an atmosphere of democracy and openness and with a sense of responsibility and a constructive spirit, the National Assembly held many meetings to discuss and adopt the 1989 state plan and budget, measures to maintain security and social order and safety, issues on the amendment of the Constitution's preamble, and the setting up of a committee for amendment and modification to a number of articles of the Constitution to meet with requirements of the renovation in accordance with spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress' resolution. This session of the National Assembly was closely followed and unanimously approved by people throughout the country. The Council of State asks various echelons, sectors, and localities to integrate all their capabilities to promptly implement the National Assembly's resolutions. The Council of State appeals to countrymen and combatants throughout the country to strengthen their unity, strive to develop the right to autonomy and initiative in productive labor and other tasks, fulfill their citizen's duties, and contribute to positively changing the socioeconomic situation so as to score new achievements in 1989.

2. Based on an investigative report by the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee, the Council of State discussed and provided viewpoints on the draft law on administrative penalties presented by the Council of Ministers which is aimed at respecting and protecting the democratic rights of citizens, positively struggling against and preventing violations of the law, and consistently strengthening the socialist law. The Council of State assigned the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee and the Council of Ministers the task of perfecting this draft law for submission to the Council of State for reexamination before its announcement to solicit viewpoints from the people.

3. After examining the Council of Ministers' report and the investigative report of the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee on the draft law on the right to possess technique, the Council of State deemed it necessary to promulgate this law following the ordinance on transfer

of foreign technologies to Vietnam to create favorable conditions for investment activities, to protect legitimate rights of individuals and legal bodies of all domestic economic components, and to expand relations with foreign countries. The Council of State provided advice for amendment of this draft law and assigned the National Assembly's Judiciary Committee and the government's Science and Technology Committee the task of perfecting this draft law for submission to the Council of State for approval at its next meeting.

4. After hearing the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control, and representatives of the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice report on the situation of tasks that have been carried in preparation for the enforcement of the criminal procedure code, the Council of State commended various law enforcement organs for their efforts in carrying out propaganda and education work, organizing training for cadres, settling various pending cases, and promulgating a number of documents to guide the enforcement of the criminal procedure code. The Council of State urged the Council of Ministers to pay attention to ensuring various material conditions for the enforcement of this code. It also requests that all ministries, sectors, and localities coordinate with the Fatherland Front committees and mass organizations in relying on the mass media to continue propagandizing and disseminating the basic contents of this code and among the people of all strata, consolidating the machinery and increasing the numbers of cadres for various organs to conduct proceedings while continuing to promulgate various documents to explain and guide the enforcement of the criminal procedure code.

5. The Council of State heard the report on the reception accorded the Mongolian state delegation led by Comrade Goto, secretary of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, during its friendship visit to Vietnam from 2 to 5 January to exchange experiences in the renovation of the activities of the national assemblies and people's councils.

The Council of State warmly welcomed the fine results of this visit, which has contributed to strengthening the friendship and relations of cooperation between the national assemblies and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia.

6. The Council of States decided to award the people's Armed Forces hero title to a number of units and individuals of the Vietnam People's Navy for their outstanding achievements in building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

7. The Council of State decided to appoint a number of judges of the Supreme People's Court, a number of procurators of the People's Supreme Organ of Control, and a number of military jurors of the High-level Military Court.

**Government Decides To Release Japanese Monk**  
*OW0901120089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT*  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi, Jan. 9 KYODO—Vietnam will shortly release a Japanese Buddhist monk detained since 1975 for his connections with the now defunct South Vietnamese Government, a senior Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official said Monday.

The official told KYODO News Service that the monk is Iwanobu Yoshida, 64, of Bibai in Hokkaido.

Foreign Ministry sources said another Japanese monk will also be set free along with Yoshida but they did not identify the monk.

Yoshida was arrested in July 1975 and has since been held in a retraining camp.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights organization, last year appealed to the Vietnamese Government to release Yoshida and five others.

Yoshida constructed a pro-South Vietnam temple there in 1974 for promotion of Buddhist exchanges with Japan.

## Australia

### Reactions to Hirohito's Death Vary

BK0701063089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT  
7 Jan 89

[Text] Canberra, Jan 7 (AFP)—Australia was saddened by the death of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, a government spokesman said here Saturday.

The spokesman said messages of condolence were being sent from Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Governor-General Sir Ninian Stephen.

The spokesman declined to respond to comments by Victorian State Returned Services' League Secretary Bruce Ruxton.

"I don't think that there will be too many tears shed around the world about that," Mr. Ruxton said of the emperor's death Saturday at the age of 87.

Mr. Ruxton, an outspoken critic of Australia's increasingly close ties with Japan, said that Australian ex-servicemen who had witnessed Japanese atrocities during World War II would have no sympathy for the dead emperor.

He alleged that Hirohito had condoned the slaughter of as many as 40 million Chinese in the years leading up to World War II.

State trade union leader John Halfpenny said attending Emperor Hirohito's funeral was "about the same thing as being represented at a memorial service to Adolf Hitler."

"The emperor's death should be noted as the passing of a notorious but unrepentant war criminal," Mr. Halfpenny said.

He said it would be inappropriate for the Australian Government to pay tribute to "a person who bore a substantial amount of the responsibility for the atrocities carried out by the Japanese military forces against Australians and Pacific islanders during the Second World War."

A spokesman for opposition leader John Howard said Mr. Howard had no comment to make about Emperor Hirohito's death.

## New Zealand

### Defense Minister Calls Hirohito 'War Criminal'

BK0901033089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0314 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Wellington, Jan 9 (AFP)—Japanese Emperor Hirohito was "a war criminal and should have been executed," New Zealand Defence Minister Bob Tizard said here Monday.

Mr. Tizard, a World War II Air Force veteran, said that for New Zealand to express any sympathy over the emperor's death "grates against my back teeth."

The government's longest-serving member of Parliament said that he was "more concerned about a few hundred of my friends and thousands of others who were butchered by the Japanese after being taken prisoner."

Opposing any move by New Zealand to be represented at the emperor's funeral February 24, Mr. Tizard said: "We should have sent someone 40 years ago to witness the execution."

The New Zealand Prisoner of War Association also called on the government not to send a representative to the funeral.

New Zealand was still to send a message of condolence, but Prime Minister David Lange said Saturday that the emperor's passing marked the end of an era.

He said that Emperor Hirohito's life would be remembered "for the momentous changes which had taken place in Japan."

### Lange Downplays Comments

OW0901154989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1413 GMT  
9 Jan 89

[Text] Sydney, Jan. 9 KYODO—New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange on Monday scrambled to downplay Defense Minister Bob Tizard's remarks Sunday that Emperor Hirohito should have been executed by the allies as a war criminal, according to reports reaching here.

Lange, who earlier sent a formal message of condolence to Japan after the emperor's death Saturday, hurried to assure surprised Japanese Embassy officials that Tizard's slip was not representative of the view held by the New Zealand Government.

Lange issued a press statement saying that the minister's words were "solely his personal views" and not shared by the Labor-led government.

Tizard, who was captured by the Japanese during World War II and interned in a prisoner of war camp, said that Emperor Hirohito "should have been shot or publically chopped up at the end of the war."

The defense minister likened the late emperor to his infamous wartime contemporaries Hitler and Mussolini, and said he was "grateful" for the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.



Tizard further said he would urge in the next cabinet session that nobody higher than New Zealand's ambassador in Tokyo should be sent to attend the emperor's funeral. However, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said the New Zealand Government has decided to send a senior government official to Japan.

In regard to what he called "unctuous statements" about the emperor following his death, Tizard said, "I'm prepared to let bygones be bygones, but I'm not prepared to be a hypocrite," adding that, "for New Zealand to express any sympathy grates against my back teeth."

Tizard said he was more concerned with mourning "a few hundred of my friends and thousands of others who were butchered by the Japanese after being taken prisoner."

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the issue is off the burner for the moment due to Lange's disowning of Tizard's "inappropriate announcement" and the government's "formal expression of sorrow" over the emperor's death.

"Of course we do have to make a decision about now to respond taking those into account," one Japanese official said.

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